JPJPRS-CPS-86-025

12 March 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

XINHUA 26 JAN-9 FEB REPORTAGE ON PHILIPPINES ELECTION

Marcos Assures 'Clean' Election

OW261637 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, January 26 (XINHUA)--Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos reassured the nation here today that the presidential election scheduled on February 7 will be clean, free and honest, according to a presidential press release.

Marcos gave his assurance during a marathon session with the National Directorate and regional leaders of the ruling New Society Movement (KBL).

The statement was made in the wake of fears expressed by the opposition and some sectors that there will be cheating and fraud in the voting day and afterwards.

The influential Archbishop of Manila Jaime Cardinal Sin in a letter a week ago said that some people and groups had already hatched a "very sinister plot" to frustrate the honest and orderly expression of the people's genuine will.

At the same time, Marcos asked the leaders of the ruling party from the different regions, provinces and cities to help keep peace and avoid violence.

As a precautionary measure against possible violence, Marcos informed the KBL leaders that he has ordered the disarming of all civilians carrying firearms in violation of the electoral code.

According to a joint military and police report, 13 people have been killed and six others wounded so far in the campaign.

Among the dead, nine were opposition local leaders or followers of the opposition presidential candidate Mrs. Aquino and four belonged to the ruling party.

Metro-Manila 'Red Alert'

OW272137 Beijing XINHUA in English 2100 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, January 27 (XINHUA)--The Metro-Manila command of the Philippine Constabulary (PC Metrocom) today raised the red alert to thwart any attempt to disrupt the February 7 presidential elections.

According to the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY, Major General Prospero Oliva, PC Metrocom chief and director of the metropolitan police force, announced the red alert during a hurriedly called Metropolitan Command briefing covering peace and order during the forthcoming special presidential polls.

Metrocom agents have confirmed the presence of some 200 to 300 fully-equipped armed city partisan members of the New People's Army (NPA), the news agency quoted Olivas as saying.

The report also said that military assets within the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) hierarchy have revealed plans by the underground movement to hold the terror campaign simultaneously with mass protest actions, including a transport strike.

The same assets also confirmed the presence in Metro-Manila of top-ranking CPP leaders.

Olivas said the armed partisans have been fanned in all four cities and 13 towns in the national capital region to conduct liquidations and infiltrate mass protest actions.

Workers Rally Against Election

OW282028 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, January 28 (XINHUA)--One of the biggest trade unions of the Philippines held a rally here this afternoon to press for a boycott of the coming presidential election and its demand for wage increases.

The about 2,000 workers attending the rally organized by Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU, May First Movement) also protested against repression of striking workers.

Speaking at the rally, Nick Elmal, secretary general for mass campaign of KMU, said the February 7 election is not an answer to the problems the country is facing today. He termed the election a "lopsided" contest through which Marcos hopes to secure a new mandate and prolong his rule.

The participants in the rally denounced several recent incidents of strike violence, during which five workers were killed. They demanded that justice be given to the victims.

According to Elmal, the KMU has also held rallies and other forms of mass action in industrial areas of Mindanao and Visayas.

Marcos Threats Against U.S. Envoy

OW292114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, January 29 (XINHUA)--Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos said today he will take actions against U.S. Ambassador Stephen W. Bosworth for "intervention" in the country's internal affairs.

Marcos made the statement at a press conference in Davao City, Mindanao, after addressing some 15,000 people in a campaign rally for the February 7 presidential election.

Bosworth on January 27 publicly criticized the Philippine Government for its failure to ensure the holding of clean and orderly elections.

Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez and other officials yesterday urged the Foreign Ministry to summon the U.S. envoy to substantiate public statements "which are patently insulting to the sovereignty of the Philippine Government and the Filipino people, and which clearly constitute foreign intervention in the election."

Two New Election Commissioners

OW301740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, January 30 (XINHUA)--President Ferdinand Marcos today appointed Jaime J. Layosa and Ruben Agpalo to the Commission on Elections (Comelec), brining the total number of Comelec members to nine.

Speaking in an open forum at the Rotary Club today, Marcos stressed that he personally does not know the two new commissioners and that the decision to appoint them was based on their qualifications and the recommendation of various civic groups.

Analysts view the appointment of the two new commissioners as a reaction to criticisms from some U.S. officials, including Ambassador Stephen Bosworth, who earlier openly criticized the non-appointment of the two vacancies.

Besides, Marcos asserted at the forum that only the National Assembly is authorized to declare officially the final count of election returns and the winner in the Feb. 7 presidential elections.

"All election returns must be sent to the office of the speaker officially and receipted for," the president said.

He emphasized that the Comelec has jurisdiction over the ballots from "the voting time and up to the time the returns are sent to the speaker."

If thecount of the Comelec conflicts with the report in the office of the speaker, Marcos said, the speaker and the National Assembly may claim the right to decide exactly what the votes are.

Marcos Hopes for Stability After Election

OW301730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, January 30 (XINHUA)--President Ferdinand Marcos said here today that whatever might happen in the February 7 election he would perform his "duties as president of the Republic of the Philippines, which include a peaceful and successful transition of government."

He told a forum of 800 businessmen that should he win the February 7 election he would immediately start a constitutional review "to determine finally the form of government," whether it would be the semi-parliamentary French model or the U.S.-inspired presidential model.

The constitutional review, he said, would also determine the need for setting up a council of advisers to help the president in the formulation of policies.

Marcos also said he had rejected a proposed debate between him and opposition candidate Corazon Aquino lest a possible riot should break out between his supporters and Mrs. Aquino's.

Rumors on Marcos Substitute Candidacy Denied

OW311945 Beijing XINHUA in English 1920 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Manila, January 31 (XINHUA)--The Philippines' ruling New Society Movement (KBL) has no plan to substitute Mrs. Marcos for President Ferdinand Marcos as KBL presidential candidate, presidential executive assistant Juan C. Tuvera declared here today.

According to a presidential press release, Tuvera said Marcos has no plan to withdraw his candidacy and that he is not ill, much less incapacitated. None of the circumstances under which a substitution can take place exists, he added.

"The nation can therefore rest assured that no substitution in KBL candidates will take place and that the people will have the opportunity to reelect the president," said the assistant.

Opposition presidential candidate Corazon Aquino earlier said that in the wake of reports alleging that Marcos' health has taken another turn for the worse, Marcos might withdraw and let Mrs. Marcos file her certificate of presidency before noon on the very day of voting.

Under the Philippine Omnibus Election Code, in case the presidential candidate withdraws or is incapacitated, a substitution is allowed until noon of the election day.

In the last two days, Mrs. Marcos has taken over the campaign chores in Mindanao for her husband.

She spoke to some 50,000 people during her visits to the capital town of Malaybalay in Bukidnon Province yesterday and the capital city of Gen. Santos in South Cotabato this morning.

Marcos' scheduled visit to the central city of Cebu tomorrow has been cancelled and Mrs. Marcos will be likely the one to lead the campaign rally there.

Marcos on Future U.S. Aid

OW011158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, February 1 (XINHUA)--Philippine President Marcos said today he took U.S. President Reagan's recent statement about more aid to the Philippines as a "support to the country's democratic processes".

Marcos made this remark at a press conference in the presidential palace which lasted more than one hour this morning.

President Reagan said on January 30 that he would ask the Congress for more military and economic aid to the Philippines if that countrys' February 7 election is free and fair and is followed by economic, political, and military reform.

"He is not in support of anyone but in support of free, honest and clean elections," Marcos said.

Marcos denied he and his family have any illegally acquired "hidden wealth" in the United States.

He said he has completely ignored the investigations being conducted by the U.S. House of Representatives Sub-Committee on Foreign Relations, headed by congressman Stephen Solarz.

He said the intention of the Solarz committee was to influence the outcome of the election.

Commenting reports in the U.S. media alleging that the president was a fake guerrilla hero, Marcos said he was looking into the possibility of an "international conspiracy" against him.

Since there are a number of derogatory reports about him in the U.S. media, he said he wants to know who was orchestrating these negative reports.

He also denied rumors about his health, saying "I'm strong."

World Press Converges for Election

OW040843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0655 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, February 4 (XINHUA)--Some 700 journalists from all over the world have arrived in Manila to cover the presidential elections on February 7, it was learned from the International Press Club today.

The club, a government agency in charge of foreign mediamen affairs, said that it was expecting more arrivals in the next two days, possibly bringing the number to some 1,000, including reporters, photographers and radio and TV men.

Mediamen of the United States form the biggest group, with a total of 350. They have set up a press center of their own at Manila Hotel, one of the 5-star hotels in the Philippines.

Besides, 116 diplomats of foreign embassies based in Manila have also registered with the Commission on Elections (Comelec) as observers of the elections.

They include the United States, Japan, Britain, Australia, the People's Republic of China and others, the Comelec disclosed today.

However, observers from the American administration are not included.

The official American observer delegation headed by Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will arrive here tomorrow.

The 21-member U.S. delegation sent by President Reagan will be divided into three teams and is scheduled to fan out to observe the voting in various parts of the country.

Senator Lugar said the delegation's role is to support the democratic process. It is prepared to denounce any signs of election fraud, he said.

Their efforts will also be supplemented by a 40-member semi-official delegation sponsored by both the Democratic and Republican parties.

President Marcos has invited the U.S. delegations to observe the snap elections. However, they should not in any way interfere with the conduct of the elections, Marcos said.

Tabulation Arrangements

OW061318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, February 6 (XINHUA)--Two different bodies will tabulate separately the results of the Philippine presidential elections held tomorrow from 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

They are the Commission on Elections (Comelec) and the National Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel), an independent citizens' electoral watchdog group.

Some 500,000 people have been mobilized by Namfrel to monitor the election. They will be deployed in the 86,000 precincts throughout the country.

As agreed upon, the Comelec and Namfrel will have separate tabulation centers. Both counts shall be based only on the same election returns in the possession of the election registrar in every municipality and city. They will have a representative at each other's center.

Under the agreement, Namfrel volunteers will gather the election returns, bring them to the election registrars for verification and then transmit the data to Manila by the fastest means available.

The election results gathered by both Comelec and Namfrel representatives shall be then monitored simultaneously to the two tabulation centers for immediate dissemination to the public with checks and counterchecks done by Comelec and Namfrel representatives.

However, both of the quick counts are not final. The official count, according to the Omnibus Election Code, is the one undertaken by the National Assembly after submission by the board of canvassers of the official tallies.

President Marcos pointed out the other day that only the National Assembly and not the Comelec or any other body is supported to tabulate and declare the winner in this election.

If the count of the Comelec conflicts with the report submitted to the office of the spokesman of the National Assembly, the speaker and the assembly may claim the right ot decide exactly what the votes are.

A Comelec official said the result of the nationwide poll can be known two or three days after the balloting.

Laurel on Serving Under Marcos

OW071154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, February 7 (XINHUA)--Opposition vice-presidential candidate Salvador Laurel said today that he would have no other choice but to accept the people's choice if he is elected vice-president to President Marcos, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY reported.

Laurel made this statement in his hometown Tanauan, Batangas Province, where he cast his vote at 8:25 a.m. today.

Arturo Tolentino is the running mate of Marcos for vice-presidency, while Laurel is the partner of Mrs. Corazon Aquino, presidential candidate of the opposition United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO).

It was reported earlier that there are forces in both political parties who prefer to vote a Marcos-Laurel tandem.

Laurel, however, emphasized that he would prefer Mrs. Corazon Aquino as his partner in the highest political post.

Polls Close

OW071337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1309 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, February 7 (XINHUA)--Millions of Philippines [as received] cast their votes today to choose a president for the next six years.

The polls ended at 3:00 p.m. (0700 GMT) as scheduled with heavy turnouts believed even higher than that of the 1984 parliamentary election. 85 percent of registered voters turned out at the polling centers in May, 1984.

Except for a few isolated incidents, voting has been generally peaceful and orderly. So far there has been no reports of major outburst of violence.

Official results of the balloting is expected to be available in two or three days' time.

President Ferdinand Marcos cast his vote in his hometown in Batac, Ilocos Norte Province, Northern Luzon, while opposition presidential candidate Corazon Aquino took her turn in San Miguel, Tarlac Province, Central Luzon, where her family owns a sugar plantation.

Vote Counting Continues

OW081306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, February 8 (XINHUA)--The counting of votes in the Philippine presidential elections has been going on very slowly since yesterday, causing some confusion and anxiety among the public.

As of this writing, 24 hours after the conclusion of ballotting, only a small number of returns has been reported to the Commission on Elections (Comelec). Even in the capital, the returns came much slower than expected.

However, partial returns published so far by the Comelec and the National Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel), an independent citizens' electoral watchdog group, showed that opposition candidate Corazon Aquino has a lead over President Marcos.

As of 1:00 p.m. today, Namfrel in its tabulation of returns, showed Corazon Aquino has got 3,307,471 votes as against Marcos' 2,574,680.

There are altogether 26.1 million registered voters all over the country.

In Metro-Manila, Mrs. Aquino garnered 189,237 votes as compared to Marcos' 141,744 votes, according to the tabulation of Comelec at [time indistinct] today.

However, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY said today election returns gathered by the agency showed Marcos had garnered 1,374,847 votes, or 57 percent as against Mrs. Aquino's 1,036,437, or 43 percent.

Different figures published by different institutions and newspapers here caused even more confusion.

According to an announcement by Marcos, only the National Assembly is authorized to declare the final official count.

Aquino Asks Marcos to Concede

OW081312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, February 8 (XINHUA)--Opposition presidential aspirant Corazon Aquino this afternoon asked Marcos to concede power because the returns of yesterday's election gathered so far indicated her victory.

Mrs. Aquino made this statement at a packed press conference. She said she hoped it will be possible to meet President Marcos next week "to make arrangement of quick and smooth transition of power."

Mrs. Aquino said as of this afternoon she had garnered 3,469,714 votes, while Marcos got only 2,569,498 votes.

Her experts projected that she is going to win by 55 percent or even higher despite all the cheating, fraud and terrorism.

According to an announcement by the National Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel), Mrs. Aquino is leading in 10 out of the 13 regions of the country.

Asked what if Marcos does not concede the defeat, she said she will lead daily peaceful protest demonstrations, but "I would not advocate violence," she emphasized.

Marcos Urges 'Calm, Sobriety'

OW091534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, February 9 (XINHUA)--President Marcos today appealed to the nation for calm and sobriety while the counting of ballots in the February 7 presidential elections is still going on according to the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY.

He said to reporters at the presidential palace, "It is presumptuous for anyone to claim having won at this stage, when the Commissions on Elections--the constitutional body charged with canvassing the ballots--has not yet completed the official counting of the ballots."

There were reports that the opposition would start its mass actions with a "proclamation rally" at Bonifacio Plaza, declaring opposition candidate Corazon Aquino the winner in the election.

Marcos called on all law enforcement agencies to show utmost restraint in dealing with the opposition's "provocative acts".

More Killed in Election Violence

OW091632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, February 9 (XINHUA)--The constabulary of the Philippines today reported that 15 people were killed in post-election violence, bringing the total of fatalities to 95 since December 6, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY reported tonight.

Of the fatalities, 36 figures [as received] died on election day and in post-election violence. 45 others were wounded in incidents.

The total number of election-related incidents was also reported to have increased to 237, including harassments, ballot-box snatching, ballot-boxes burning, physical injuries, shooting and aborted election in some places because of terrorist threats.

The latest incident was the killing of the brother of opposition assembly man Jolly Fernandez in Masbate last night, the report said.

Marcos 'May Nullify' Election Results

OW091128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 9 Feb 86

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA)--President Ferdinand Marcos said at a press conference late last night that he could nullify the results of the Friday election, as the fraud charges continued to pour in, according to reports reaching here today.

The government's official Commission on Elections (Comelec) and the volunteer National Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) traded charges over the slow-motion count from Friday's poll.

Each side accused the other of hiding or failing to hand over returns. Senator Richard Lugar, head of the official U.S. observer delegation sent to watch for cheating, accused President Marcos of "managing" and "manipulating" the count.

Marcos denied these charges and said he was thinking of nullifying the results of the election if the United States concluded that the election was not clean and refused to accept it.

According to unofficial results issued by Comelec, opposition candidate Corazon Aquino led Marcos by 1,447,859 votes to 1,369,095, while Namfrel said she was ahead by 4,901,020 to 4,154,863. A third count, by a government-run media pool, had Marcos holding 54.2 percent of the vote.

/6662
CSO: 4000/176

RADIO BEIJING REPORTS ON PHILIPPINE ELECTION PROCEEDINGS

HK070429 Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] In Manila, some 700 journalists from many parts of the world will be covering the presidential elections being held tomorrow. According to the Overseas Press Club, the United States has the most number of journalists in Manila and has its own press center at the Manila Hotel. The American journalists covering the election number 350. Besides the foreign journalists, 116 diplomats from various foreign embassies in Manila have registered with the Commission on Elections to serve as observers. Included in this are the People's Republic of China, Japan, Britain, Australia, and the United States.

The 21-member U.S. delegation sent by President Ronald Reagan will be divided into three groups. According to President Ferdinand Marcos, who invited the delegation, the Americans will not be allowed to interfere in the election proceedings.

Meanwhile in Tarlac, some soldiers were reported to have shot at and broken the windows of a car during a motorcade for opposition candidate Corazon Aquino who was holding her final campaign in her home town. Military spokesmen confirmed that the soldiers attacked the car in which Aquino's sister-in-law Lupita Kashiwahara was riding, claiming they attacked the car because they had been taunted. Aquino was not involved in the incident.

At the advance meeting in Manila held by President Marcos, the president said his administration was strong and capable of meeting any violence started by the opposition.

Meanwhile, the influential Archbishop of Manila Jaime Cardinal Sin, amidst reports that there may be large-scale election fraud, has called on President Marcos to keep the election clean and orderly. This is the third official statement issued by the Philippine Catholic Church dealing with the election.

/6662
CSO: 4211/27

BEIJING RADIO REPORTS ON PHILIPPINE ELECTION

U.S. Reaction

HK120933 Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] In Washington, President Ronald Reagan told newsmen during a White House conference that a strong bipartisan system exists in the Philippines. He said that once the results of the recent presidential election are known, the United States will endeavor to assist the Philippines in [words indistinct]. White House spokesman Larry Speakes told a press conference in Washington yesterday that the American government views with grave concern reports about violence and irregularities in the Philippine election. A top U.S. government official also said [words indistinct]. He said the U.S. hopes that the Philippines will be a stable ally of the Americans in the Pacific.

Philippine Envoy Raps Western Press

HK150340 Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] In Dhaka, Bangladesh, the Philippine Ambassador Reynaldo Arcillas assailed western press for spreading terrifying reports about civil war and disturbances in Manila. Speaking at a press conference, the ambassador called the reports baseless. According to western reports reprinted in Bangladesh, tanks and troops are seen deployed around the Malacanang Palace and the Batasang Pambansa, indicating possible eruption of violence.

Delay Possible

OW141306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, February 14 (XINHUA) -- There is a great possibility that the proclamation of the winner of the February 7 presidential elections may be delayed, the Philippine News Agency reported this afternoon.

Although the national assembly may have completed the tabulation of the results today, the PNA said, the proclamation of the winner may be delayed because of objections raised by both the opposition and the ruling party on most of the certificates of canvass.

Of the 54 certificates of canvas so far tabulated, at least 50 have been contested for certain procedural and other defects, the PNA added.

With over one half of the votes tabulated, Marcos led opposition candidate Corazon Aquino by 819,204 votes as of 11:15 last night before the national assembly adjourned. He garnered 6,403,785 votes as against Mrs Aquino's 5,584,581 votes.

Similarly, Arturo Tolentino of the ruling party led opposition candidate Salvador Laurel by 704,685 votes for the vice presidency. He got 6,135 997 votes compared to Laurel's 5,411,312 votes.

Earlier, President Marcos said that according to reports he had received, he surpassed his opponent by a margin of at least 1,500,000 votes.

However, the opposition may not accept the result. Mrs. Aquino claimed earlier to have won the elections. She announced that she will lead mass demonstrations to protest what they allege to be a fraudulent presidential election. A big rally called "people's victory" has been set on Feb 16 in this capital.

Lt Gen Fidel V Ramos, vice chief of staff of the Philippine Armed Forces, admitted that post-election tension in the country was high.

Official Count Favors Marcos

OW151232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, 15 February (XINHUA) -- the Philippine National Assembly completed the official tabulation of votes cast in the February 7 presidential elections this afternoon with President Marcos leading his opponent by 1,515,481 votes.

According to the assembly, Marcos garnered a total of 10,807,197 votes compared with Corazon Aquino's 9,291,716 votes.

For vice-president, Arturo Tolentino of the ruling New Society Movement got 10,134,130 votes against opposition candidate Salvador Laurel's 9,173,105. The distance is 961,025 votes.

The tabulation, however, is not final since the final count will be made after a debate on the national assembly floor on the objection and manifestation on the certificates of canvass by both the majority and minority party members of the board of tellers of the assembly which conducted the tabulation.

The board is now preparing a report to the national assembly on the manifestations, observations or objections made by board members on the certificates.

Speaker Nicanor Yniguez said the assembly would proclaim the winner after all the questions raised during the tabulation are resolved by the legislative body.

Returns of the presidential elections were first tabulated separately by two different bodies -- the Commission on Elections (COMELEC) and the National Movement for Free Elections (NAMFREL), an independent citizens' electoral watchdog group.

NAMFREL had been publishing election returns which showed the opposition candidate Corazon Aquino was leading Marcos while the COMELEC returns indicated Marcos was seizing the lead.

On February 13, the Philippine National Assembly began the counting of the returns of the elections. The assembly formed a bi-partisan committee to take charge in the official canvas of election certificates. The committee is composed of members of the ruling New Society Movement and the opposition United Nationalist Democratic Organization.

Reagan, Japanese Statements

HK180411 Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] In Santa Barbara, California, U.S. President Ronald Reagan called on the Filipino nation to avoid violence and use peaceful means to settle its post-election problems. This was the first official reaction from the U.S. President on the Philippine election after the Batasang Pambansa declared Marcos the winner last Friday.

Meanwhile in Japan, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said that Japan hopes the Philippines will enjoy peace and stability in the wake of the elections. He said he hoped a peaceful dialogue could be maintained between Marcos and the opposition and that reforms will be initiated to benefit the Filipinos. Abe gave assurances that Japan will maintain its ties with the Philippines.

Ver's Resignation

HK180403 Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] President Marcos yesterday accepted the resignation of General Fabian Ver as Chief of Staff of the Philippines Armed Forces. He announced this at a Malacanang press conference when he said that Ver has resigned from all his military positions. Marcos has appointed the Chief of the Philippine Constabulary and Integrated National Police Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos as acting chief of staff.

Marcos' Inauguration Date, Aquino's Opposition

HK180415 Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] In Manila, the inauguration ceremony for President-elect Ferdinand Marcos and Vice President-elect Arturo Tolentino is set for midday February 25. The law specifies that inauguration of the 6-year term of the newly elected officials should take place 10 days after their proclamation by the Batasang Pambansa. This will be President Marcos' 4th term of office. The

Batasan declared him the winner last Friday in the presidential election. Meanwhile opposition presidential candidate Mrs Corazon Aquino has declared her own victory in the election. She has pledged to carry out a nationwide campaign against Marcos. Marcos said he views the oppositions' protest activities with tolerance.

The president immediately announced plans to set up a council of state which will be the presidency's highest advisory body and he invited Aquino to join it, but she has turned down the offer. At a mass rally in Manila yesterday, she vowed to continue the fight against Marcos.

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CSO: 4211/28

THAI OFFICIAL ON SRV DEPLOYMENT AT BORDER

OW271404 Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Bangkok, January 27 (XINHUA)--Thailand has to remain alert in face of a Vietnamese military buildup at the Kampuchean-Thai border, Prasong Sunsiri, secretary-general of the National Security Council, said here today.

The Vietnamese have moved eight T-54 tanks and a number of artillery pieces to the area opposite Thailand's key border district of Aranyaprathet in the past two weeks, Prason disclosed during his hour-long meeting with Timothy Renton, visiting British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

Prasong said that although fierce fighting has not yet erupted along the Thai-Kampuchean border this year, but the situation there is still volatile.

The fact that Vietnamese intelligence patrols have sneaked into Tahi soil from time to time indicates that the Vietnamese are prepared to launch attacks on the Thai-Kampuchean order, he said.

Regarding the delayed Vietnamese dry-season offensive this year, Prason noted, it might result from the ongoing operations by Kampuchean resistance forces deep inside Kampuchea and aroudn such major towns as Phnom Penh, Battambang, Seam Reap and Kampong Thom.

The British Minister of State arrived here on January 24 and visited border camps the following day. He praised Thailand for its humanitarian assistance to Kampuchean refugees and promised to rally his countrymen's support for Thailand.

/6662
CSO: 4000/176

NEW ZEALAND SAYS NO UK PORT CALL REQUEST RECEIVED

OW041237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Wellington, February 4 (XINHUA)--Prime Minister David Lange said yesterday that no application for a port visit had been received and neither did he expect one, according to local press reports today.

He made this statement in a reply to claims last week by a peace group, the Coalition Against Nuclear Warships, that Britain would make a request for a port visit to test the labor government's anti-nuclear policy.

The six vessel British task force, which will be in the Pacific for RIMPAC exercise with the United States and Japanese navies and be deployed around Southeast Asia, Australia and New Zealand in July and August, is assumed to be nuclear-armed given the distance from their home ports, the peace group said.

Responding to the statement made last week by retiring Chief of Naval Staff Rear Admiral Cedric Steward that the New Zealand's Navy was not big enough to remain professional without contact and exercises with allied forces, Lange said obviously there would be difficulty "if the United States Navy does not exercise with New Zealand".

"That means New Zealand has to work much harder to keep up the level of proficiency" which had been done with the cooperation of Australia and bilateral naval defence exercises, the prime minister said.

/6662
CSO: 4000/176

BRIEFS

PI COMELEC POLL OBSERVERS RULES--In Manila, the Philippine election commissioner said yesterday that, in accordance with the law, all foreigners including official and other observes from the United States are prohibited from getting within 50 meters of polling stations while voting is going on 7 February, Commissioner Vioctorino Savellano said in an interview at the commission's headquarters that foreign observers are not banned but that rules are simply being followed. He added that the Philippines is an independent country and it wants to be sure that it laws are not being violated. Restrictions will also be imposed on foreign journalists who used to gather around polling stations to interview and take photographs of voters even as the latter were writing their ballots. [Text] [Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 22 Jan 86 HK] /6662

TU URGING POLL BOYCOTT IN P.I.--In Manila, one of the largest trade unions in the Philippines held a rally yesterday afternoon calling for the boycott of the coming presidential election. Joining the rally were more than 2,000 members of the Kilusang Mayo Uno [May 1 Movement]. [Text] [Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 29 Jan 86 HK] /6662

PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN DEATHS--In news from the Philippines, an official of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipwnan [KBL] was killed yesterday in southern Luzon, according to the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY. Mayor Padua Lorenzo of Goa, Camarines Sur, was killed by three unidentified gunmen. This brings the death toll in the current election campaign to some 20 persons. Half of those killed were supporters and campaigners of opposition presidential candidate Mrs Corazon Aquino, and the rest were members of the KBL. Observers predict that more deaths and violent incidents will take place in the country until the day of the election. Meanwhile, Constabulary chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos has issued orders banning civilians from carrying firearms outside their homes. In Manila yesterday, President Ferdinand Marcos said that whatever the outcome of the election, he will perform his duty as president of the republic to ensure a smooth transition by the government. Marcos said this at a forum attended by 800 businessmen. He also said if he wins the election on February 7, he will immediately initiate a constitutional review body to study if the government should retain its present semi-parliamentary French model or revert to the U.S.-inspired presidential one. The constitutional review, he said, will also look into the setting up of a council of advisers to help the president formulate laws. [Text] [Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 31 Jan 86 HK] /6662

MARCOS COMMENTS ON MARTIAL LAW--In Manila, President Ferdinand Marcos said that he would not declare martial law before the presdential election on February 7. He said this at a Malacanang press conference on 1 February, adding that despite various violent incidents, he believes that by and large the election will be free and honest. According to reports, some 35 persons have already died in election-related incidents. Marcos also commented on the statements of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who said on 30 January that he will ask Congress to increase military and economic aid to the Philippines if the elections are clean and orderly. Reagan said he hoped the election, will result in economic, political, and military reforms. At his press conference, Marcos said he will continue to support the nation's democratic processes. Meanwhile, opposition presidential candidate Mrs Corazon Aquino held a press conference on the same day and warned that if she loses the election because of fraud, civil war may possibly break out in the country. She also said she would organize protest demonstrations if Mr Marcos wins the election. [Text] [Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 3 Feb 86 HK] /6662

U.S. 'PRESSURING' MARCOS--Some 100 people demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy in Manila. They held banners with anti-American slogans condemning U.S. intervention in the Philippine presidential elections. A statement issued by the demonstrators aid that President Marcos was pressured by the United States into holding early elections in order to recoup his prestige. The statement also said that the 21-man American delegation will supervise the elections in order to protect Washington's interests in the country. [Text] [Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 4 Feb 86 HK] /6662

THAI RANGERS CLASH WITH VIETNAMESE--Bangkok, February 5 (XINHUA)--Two Thai Rangers were killed on February 3 in a clash with Vietnamese intruders near the Thai-Kampuchean border in Thailand's northeastern province of Ubon Ratchathani, said a report reaching here today. The report said that the clash took place at Pakchong mountain in Tambon Khompradit of Namyuen [spelling of names as received] District where Thai Rangers assigned to defuse Vietnamese-planted landmines, encountered a group of Vietnamese intruders. It was also reported that Thai border patrol policemen in Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces in the east recently went into a special training for fighting intruders along the Thai-Kampuchean border. A senior Thai police official said yesterday that a Thai border patrol policeman was killed and 17 others injured in clashes with Vietnamese intruders during the past two months. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 5 Feb 86 OW] /6662

THAI-SRV TROOPS CLASH--Bangkok, February 2 (XINHUA)--Thai frontier guards launched counter-offensives yesterday against Vietnamese troops who had intruded into Thai border areas from Kampuchea, the local newspaper NAEO NA (FRONTIER) reported today. The report said that a group of Vietnamese troops intruded into Nam Yune District of Prachinburi Province and occupied some hills there since January 25. The Vietnamese also shelled Thai villages intermittently. In yesterday's fighting, two Thai soldiers were killed and 11 others wounded, the report added. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 2 Feb 86 OW] /6662

VIETNAMESE SHELLS THAI BASE--Bangkok, January 24 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea yesterday launched fierce artillery and mortar attacks on a Thai Marine base in Thailand's eastern Province of Trat, a Thai Marine source announced today. The Vietnamese began shelling the Marine base at Ban Hat Lek in Klongyai District of Trat Province at about 6:30 p.m. when the Marines were having dinner, said the source. Three Thai Marines were killed while many others wounded in the incident. The Thai Marines were forced to retaliate with mortars. Thai Navy gunboats cruising off the Trat coast also joined in the counterattack, the source announced. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT 24 Jan 86 OW] /6662

SRV INTRUDERS ENCOUNTERED--Bangkok, 12 February (XINHUA)--Thai border police killed one intruding Vietnamese soldier and injured several others in the border district of Ta Phraya in Prachin Buri Province yesterday, the local press reported today. While patrolling in the area south of Ta Phraya yesterday morning, the Thai border police discovered that more than 30 Vietnamese soldiers had intruded into Thai soil. The Vietnamese fired at them first and the Thai police returned fire. The Vietnamese intruders were forced to flee after half an hour's fighting. Two Thai policemen were killed and two others injured during the fighting. Colonel Pobsuk Sutranan of the Thai Army disclosed yesterday that 14 Thai border policemen had been killed and 78 injured since last October by mines laid by Vietnamese troops on the Thai-Kampuchean border. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1038 GMT 12 Feb 86 OW] /12913

CSO: 4000/177

PRC REPORTERS INTERVIEW YASIR 'ARAFAT

OW081240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 8 Feb 86

(By Pan Liwen and Rui Yinjie)

[Text] Amman, 8 February (XINHUA)--Chairman Yasir 'Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) stressed that the PLO has the right to participate in an international conference on Middle East Peace as one of the main parties of a joint Palestine delegation on the basis of equality.

Before his departure here last night, 'Arafat, who just concluded a 14-day visit to Jordan, said in an interview with XINHUA, "The PLO will firmly adhere to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination as the main basis for any serious peace move in the Middle East."

"We will make efforts together with all peace-and-freedom-loving people over the world to push the parties concerned, first of all, the United States, to recognize the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people," he said. "This is the most essential to us, although it is easy to be realized," 'Arafat added. He said that both the PLO and Jordan have insisted on the convocation of an international conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all parties concerned. However, he stressed, the conference should be entitled to exercise the right of arbitration.

"This is quite different from the undetrstanding of the United States and Israel who regard the conference only as a form of protection," he said. He expressed his hope that the joint action of Jordan and the PLO would be reinforced. "We need to do so in face of the pressure exerted by the United States and Israel," he said.

Referring to the solidarity within the PLO, he said it is the best way for realizing the reconciliation among the PLO factions to conduct dialogue without any precondition.

The PLO welcomes the efforts made by any party for the reconciliation, he said. Concerning the PLO proposal on making the Syria-Jordan joint communique as the basis of a Jordan-Syria-Palestine joint action, 'Arafat said Syrian brothers have so far not given any response to the proposal. He accused Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres of playing "political games" with the aim to mislead public opinion while talking glibly about peace but suppressing and slaughtering Arab people in the occupied territories.

The Israeli authorities have confirmed that the Palestinian fighters conducted 800 military operations in the occupied territories in 1985, he said. "This year," he added, "the PLO will intensify its armed struggle in the occupied area."

At the same time, he said, "we will continue to carry out positive and flexible political activities. This is the implementation of the slogan of olive branch in one hand and gun in other."

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CSO: 4000/175

BRIEFS

SOVIET OFFICIAL RECEIVED--SANAA, 31 January (XINHUA)--'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Arab Republic of Yemen, received here this evening Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Marchiv, who arrived here today for a few days visit. According to radio SANAA, Victor Marchiv delivered a message of Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev to President Salih. This is the second message received by President Salih from the Soviet leader since the eruption of the armed conflict in democratic Yemen on 13 January. During his stay here, Victor Marchiv will hold talks with Yemeni officials on current Arab and international issues and other issues of common interest, radio SANNA said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0221 GMT 1 Feb 86 OW] /12913

PRIME MINISTER ON NUCLEAR PROGRAM--Islamabad, 10 February (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo declared today that Pakistan's nuclear program is entirely peaceful and directed solely for the economic and social well-being of the masses. Junejo was speaking at the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology at Nillore, 40 kilometers from here. The Prime Minister said: "We must take every possible measure to ensure that nuclear technology is not used for destruction in this region. In this connection, he mentioned Pakistan's proposal for the establishment of a nuclear weapon-free zone in South Asia and said it has received a strong support in the United Nations. Pakistan hopes that its sincere efforts and offers would evoke a positive response within the region as well, Junejo added. The Prime Minister also referred to a recent agreement between Pakistan and India on refraining from attacking each other's nuclear installations and described it as a constructive effort and a good omen. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 10 Feb 86 OW] /12913

CSO: 4000/175

BRIEFS

US SUPPORT FOR UNITA PROTESTED--Lusaka, 31 January (XINHUA)--Frontline states in Southern Africa have protested the Reagan administration's plan to step up military support for the Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) headed by Jonas Savimbi, which is fighting to topple the Angolan government. Zambian President Kaunda, who is also chairman of the frontline states, revealed this here yesterday when he received Angolan Foreign Minister Van-Dunen Mbinda who delivered a special message to Kaunda from Angolan President Edwardo Dos Santos. Kaunda said: "I have spoken to the American envoy here to express our concern and have requested him to convey to President Reagan that propping up Savimbi is a dangerous move threatening peace in this region." South Africa's frequent invasions of Angola should be checked to ensure peace in the region, he added. "We assure you of our continued support, and the entire progressive mankind is with you. Our moral and political support is stronger than the military might of South Africa," he said to the Angolan Foreign Minister. It was reported that Kaunda has summoned the U.S. Ambassador here and expressed his displeasure at a planned meeting between Reagan and the UNITA leader. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 31 Jan 86 OW] /12913

CSO: 4000/175

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROBLEMS IN CADRE TRAINING STUDIED

Beijing XUEXI YU YANJIU [STUDY AND RESEARCH] in Chinese No 10,
5 Oct 85 pp 16-18

[Article by Hua Shufang [5478 3359 5364]: "Some Problems Which Have to be Solved At Once in the Training for Cadres"]

[Text] At present, the situation in the training for cadres in our city is good. At all levels, the leadership's understanding of the importance and urgency of cadre training has been raised and they have basically arranged in a rational manner the channels for cadre training in the entire city. The active nature of running schools by different quarters has been fully displayed and multi-channel, multiform and multi-level training for cadres has begun widely. Among the city's cadres, more than 20,000 have participated in various forms of college and secondary technical classes respectively. Various districts, counties, bureaus, and basic units have also sponsored many professional training and cultural tutorial classes. Based on incomplete estimates, there are no fewer than 200,000 cadres in the city receiving various forms of training every year.

1. Guarantee the Quality of Training and Correctly Handle the Relationship Between Diplomas and Standards

In recent years, in the testing and utilization of cadres, academic standards and records have generally been emphasized. This, of course, is necessary; yet, some units and individuals have paid attention only to the academic record. Some cadres whose previous educational levels and foundation are low still insist on going to college and some schools without the necessary qualifications also vie to open college classes and issue college diplomas. Some cadres have repeatedly contacted the schools where they have originally received their training to reissue their diplomas; some units, in entrusting the schools to run classes, have not examined the objective and demands of training and the first thing that they talk about is what kind of diplomas will be issued, etc. We should pay close attention to such a phenomenon of one-sidedly pursuing diplomas while neglecting standards.

We have to pay attention to diplomas, but that is not the only thing. A diploma should indicate the actual standard of a certain academic level. For those with real ability and learning, such diplomas are praiseworthy and we should treasure and use people with such diplomas. Yet for those who have only the diplomas but whose actual abilities do not meet the necessary standards and demands, the value of their diplomas are "deflated." The basic purpose of cadre training is to raise the quality of the contingent of cadres, to improve their level of political, ideological, and cultural understanding and their ability to solve actual problems so as to better serve socialist construction. If we do not stress quality, then we will be nurturing people with diplomas but without standards and deviate from the direction of training.

We have to pay attention to diplomas, but our approach cannot be rigid and uniform. We must proceed from reality and pose different demands for the educational standards of different types and levels of cadres. We should also have different levels of demands for the education and professionalization of cadres. We cannot ignore actual needs and use a rigid and uniform approach to demand a college educational level for everyone.

The unity of diplomas and standards should be built on the basis of the objective pattern of cadre education. There must be corresponding demands for cadres entering different levels of schools for study, including the demand of a knowledge of basic education. For example, in general, one has to attain the junior high level before entering the senior high level or the senior high level before entering the college level. This year, when the special courses for cadres in the institutions of higher learning in Beijing enrolled new students, the entrance requirements stipulated that prospective students must "have the educational level of graduation from senior high (secondary technical) schools." To make allowance for comrades who have become learned through self-study, they also stipulated that "those with equivalent educational background should clearly state in the application the courses in their self-study or tutorial education and these have to be evaluated, approved and certified by the unit before they can apply to take the entrance examination." To have such requirements is to guarantee the quality of entering students and the quality of college training.

The schools responsible for cadre training play a decisive role in realizing the unity of diplomas and standards. To have qualified students, the key lies in training. At present, the major problem is how to assure the quality of training at the various links of education based on the characteristics of the cadres. We must solve this problem for all the different college-level or secondary technical classes and professional short-term courses. From specialties and courses offered to the content and method of teaching to the system of examination and evaluation, we must focus on the characteristics of the cadres and attain the objective of raising the cadres' educational level. At present, we generally apply the approach of the full-time national educational system and ignore the cadres' characteristics in the content and method of teaching, thereby affecting the raising of the cadres' educational level. With the regularization of cadre education in the past few years, all the different types of cadre training classes should seriously sum up such experiences and make an effort to seize the various links in education and guarantee the quality of cadre training.

2. Combine Learning and Application and Correctly Handle the Relationship Between Study and Work

Training for the cadres should closely combine the working realities of the cadres at their posts to raise the quality of the cadres and the quality and efficiency of their work. They must learn the knowledge appropriate to their job so as to combine learning and application and ensure that special training is suited to the job. This is the basic principle in cadre training. Yet at present, some units do not have a well-organized and careful principle for their training work. Often, they select people for training at the last moment, blindly and with a great deal of casualness. Some cadres mainly select the schools and specialties which accept people easily, without much consideration for the needs of the job and career development. Some special courses offered by the units running the schools are also rather irrational. According to the survey of special courses for the cadres in the city's higher institution of learning, from 1982 to 1985, 825 students were enrolled in the study of party theory, constituting 24 percent of the students in the special courses; yet not many of the professional personnel needed by the contingent of the cadres have been trained. For example, 200 students were enrolled in the specialty of finance and accounting, accounting for only 6 percent of the total enrollment; the number was even smaller for the specialty of politics and law which had only 70 students or 2 percent of the total enrollment.

The correct handling of the relationship between specialized learning and the needs of the job requires first of all control and adjustment from a broad perspective. The entire city must formulate training programs for different cadres based on their present conditions and manpower projection and offer different kinds of special training classes based on real need. As much as possible, we should create conditions for offering more specialties such as management, finance and accounting, and politics and law which are in short supply but are urgently needed. The various units running schools should coordinate with each other to better adjust the specialized curriculum.

Moreover, we have to develop gradually the depth and breadth of the training program based on the needs of the various developing enterprises. First, the most fundamental is to assure that cadres at their posts learn what they are doing. Under the present circumstances, we should and can make the training suited to "what is lacking." Second, we should, step by step, coordinate cadre training with manpower needs, plans and implementation of the developing enterprises. With the developments in production, technology and various enterprises, there will be new problems and knowledge and demands on the cadres to master such new knowledge and skills. In this regard, we should have the farsightedness to provide training promptly and organize the cadres to acquire new knowledge and skills, to broaden their learning and to undergo retraining.

3. Rationalization of the Structure and Levels of Learning and Correctly Handle the Relationship Between the College and Secondary Technical Levels

The emphasis in the last few years has been on the college and not the secondary technical level. Those running the schools vied to be promoted to a higher grade and prefer to run colleges rather than secondary technical schools. A considerable number of cadres ignore the realistic standards and conditions and try to use every means to go to college rather than secondary technical schools. According to a survey in 1983, there were about 1.38 million cadres receving training in television, sparetime and correspondence colleges and through self-study; about 870,000 of them are at the college level and 510,000 are at the secondary technical school level. The ratio of college to secondary technical education for Beijing's cadres also revealed this "inverted" phenomenon. As far as this is concerned, we should adopt practical and effective measures to expand and accelerate the training at the secondary technical level.

To speed up cadre training at the secondary technical level is urgently needed to improve the standard of Beijing's cadres. About one-third of our city's cadres have a junior high educational level and to raise their standard to the secondary technical level is the major task in the entire cadre training program; it is vital to improve the quality of the cadre contingent.

Only through the acceleration of cadre training at the secondary technical level can we gradually make the personnel structure of the cadre contingent more rational and suited to actual needs. There is a serious shortage of secondary professional personnel in Beijing and the ratio of college to secondary technical personnel is 1:1. At present, a considerable number of personnel with realtively high professional training cannot devote themselves fully to production, technical, research and management work because they have to expend a lot of effort on tasks which should have been done by personnel at a lower level. This is a waste of talents.

4. Implement Cadre Training for Everyone and Correctly Handle the Relationship Between Long-term and Short-term Classes and On-leave and Sparetime Training

With the regularization of cadre training, some comrades believe that regular training involves the offering of long-term and on-leave classes. This understanding is one-sided. This year, in enrolling new students for the on-leave second-year-study college and secondary technical classes, we encountered the problem of a shortage of "sources of production." Besides other factors, going on leave for long-term study is an important factor in creating a contradiction between work and study.

Cadre training is directed not at a few people only but at the entire cadre contingent. Every cadre should constantly improve their political and professional quality to meet the demands of their work. It is a right as well as a duty for every cadre to participate in regular study and training. From the perspective of life-long education and training for the entire cadre contingent, the most realistic form of cadre training must be mainly short-term classes and sparetime training.

In general, short-term classes carry out different kinds of specialized training combining the needs of different trades and professions and re-education. They can be as short as a few days or weeks, or as long as 3 or 5 months. They are short but useful, combining study and work so that what is learned can be applied. If the units want to offer such classes, they can; and if the cadres are willing to learn, they can. This is the future direction for cadre training and is also a concrete plan for the implementation of the system in which cadres at their posts will be on leave every 3 years to study for 3 to 6 months. To take long-term classes which requires a leave of 2 to 3 years so as to raise an academic level, learn new professional skills or obtain a second degree is, although necessary, feasible for only a few people; it will be difficult for the majority. At present, there are more 2 or 3-year college and secondary technical classes and judging from the realistic situation of the cadre contingent, they are necessary. Yet after certain number of years, we should mainly adopt the form of short-term training by rotation.

The correct handling of the relationship between on-leave and sparetime study will allow us to better resolve the contradiction between work and study. In general, concentrating on on-leave study can free us from the interference of work so that we can study better and the quality may be better guaranteed. Therefore, we should plan, if at all possible, to select and transfer people for on-leave study. Yet, the cadres at their posts all have duties and tasks and cannot go on leave for study. A lot of people still insist on working and through organizing partial-leave or no-leave formats, they enroll in study. This fact is shown clearly this year when the number of people registering for sparetime study has doubled. Moreover, cadre training is not a one time thing, it is a form of life-long education. Besides regular study, every cadre will take a short leave every 3 years or so for a period of study. This cycle will continue, forming a system of cadre education. Only when such a form of training is implemented will the life-long education of cadres be realized.

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CSO: 4005/333

HEILONGJIANG'S SUN WEIBEN ATTENDS SPRING FESTIVAL MEETINGS

Spring Festival Tea Party

SK030108 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 1 February, the provincial CPPCC Committee and the United Front Work Department under the provincial CPC Committee jointly held a Spring Festival tea party at the Beifang building with the participation of responsible persons of democratic parties and noted personages.

Attending the tea party to exchange festive greetings were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; members of the National CPPCC Commitee and NPC deputies currently in Harbin City; Standing Committee members of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial CPPCC Committee; responsible persons of various democratic parties, industrial and commercial federations, returned overseas Chinese federations, the Taiwan Compatriots Fellowship Society, and of religious circles; and nonparty patriotic personages and noted personages from various social circles.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the tea party in which he hoped that the broad masses of nonparty friends will continuously develop the spirit of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe and offer their precious critical opinions confidentially and unreservedly to the party in order to help the party make a success in straightening out party style and to help the province better do its work.

At the tea party (Lin Yanming) and (Zhang Ronghua), noted provincial Beijing Opera actors, presented a performance of opera episodes.

Harbin Forum

SK040331 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] A forum attended by the provincial party, government and military leaders to mark the 1986 Spring Festival was held in Harbin today. Present at the forum were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provncial Discipline Inspection Commissionn, and the PLA units stationed in the province.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the forum. He said: In 1985 the province scored great work achievement. This is inseparable from the vigorous support of the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in the province. In 1985 the PLA units stationed in the province rendered more than 800,000 workdays to help the province build material civilization. When the province was hit by many serious natural calamities last year, the People's Army spared no efforts in providing disaster relief and dealing with emergencies, thus, making contributions to the civilians. In addition, the PLA units stationed in the province played a leading role in building spiritual civilization. The extensive army-civilian joint activity has promoted the improvement of social conduct. Reviewing work in 1985, our province should further improve the work of resettling the military cadres and demobilized soldiers transferred to civilian work and the work regarding the family members of servicemen. Sun Weiben also expressed the hope that in the new year our province will receive more support from the PLA units, and will further strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people in order to contribute to the building of spiritual and material civilizations.

The forum was presided over by Hou Jie, governor of the province. (He Zhaoqian), head of a certain PLA unit spoke at the forum on behalf of the PLA units stationed in the province and varous armed police forces. Also speaking were Ma Chunwa, political commissary of the provincial Military District; Wang Rensheng, deputy secretary of the Harbin City CPC Committee; (Zhao Liansheng), secretary of the Songhuajiang Prefectural CPC Committee; and Du Dianwu, political commissar of the provincial Armed Police Force.

Addresses Harbin Forum

SK040416 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] This afternoon, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee invited the members of the provincial People's Congress who were staying in Harbin to a forum to celebrate the 1986 Spring Festival. Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the forum. Governor Hou Jie briefed the members participating in the forum on the current situation of the province's economic structural reform and on the work of the provincial People's Government. The members expressed satisfaction over the work of the provincial People's Government the past year.

On 3 February, personages of the provincial-level theoretical, theatrical, press, and publishing departments and a number of retired veteran cadres were invited to a forum to celebrate the Spring Festival. Attending the forum were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, including Sun Weiben, Huang Feng, and Liu Chengguo. Also attending was Zhang Ziangling, responsible comrade of the provincial Advisory Commission.

At the forum Sun Weiben said: I hope that the comrades engaging in building spiritual civilization will strive to make new contributions in 1986 and during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period with the aim to promote the development of the two civilizations, and a fundamental improvement in party style and in social conduct at large.

On the afternoon of 3 February, more than a hundred returned Overseas Chinese in Harbin and representatives of family members of Overseas Chinese residing abroad happily met together at a tea party to celebrate the Spring Festival. Chun Yunlin and Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the party to extend congratulations. Also attending the party were Chen Lei, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; and Wang Zhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

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CSO: 4005/455

GAI DI PAYS SPRING-FESTIVAL VISIT TO JILIN PLA

SK310906 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Excerpt] On 30 January, the north spring city was decorated with auspicious snow and permeated with a joyous atmosphere here and there. With profound sentiments of friendship from the people of all nationalities throughout the province, some Spring Festival groups composed of members of the provincial and Changchun City party, government, and army organizations as well as civilians of all nationalities came to the provincial Military District, the PLA unit stationed in Changchun, and the Veterinary Medical College of the PLA to cordially visit and salute the on-duty PLA commanders and fighters and the patients at the PLA hospital. These groups were headed by Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Wang Xianjin and Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee; and Liu Yunzhao, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of the province. Deputy heads of these groups were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, the provioncial CPPCC Committee, the provincial Military District, the PLA unit stationed in Changchun, the Changchun City CPC Committee, and the Changchun City People's Government.

At 0800 while arriving at the organ of the provincial Military District, Gao Di, Dong Su, Hui Liangyu, (Zhou Zaikang), Zhang Baohua, (Wu Yixia) and other leading comrades were warmly received by the PLA commanders and fighters. At the meeting room of the provincial Military District, Comrade Gao Di said: [Begin recording] On behalf of the leading party, government, and army organizations of the province and Changchun City as well as the people throughout the province, I hereby express my festive greetings and pay early Spring Festival calls on the leaders, commanders, and fighters, as well as their family members, of the provincial Military District. On arriving at the provincial Military District, we are very happy to observe the new atmosphere in which we each are presented only with a cup of tea. There is a saying that the friendship of worthies is as light as water. Such a new atmosphere is completely a response to the call of the CPC Central Committee. Seeing that our party style has been improved like this, I believe that there must be bright prospects for our party. We provincial comrades should learn from the comrades of the provincial Military District. [end recording]

During the conversation, Comrade Gao Di spoke highly of the outstanding achievements scored by the commanders and fighters of the provincial military district in building the troops and supporting the localities. (Zhou Zaikang), leading comrade of the provincial Military District, pledged to continually strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people in this new year in order to live up to the expectations of the people throughout the province.

Then, Comrade Gao Di visited the on-duty cadres and fighters of the signal company of the provincial Military District and some patients at the No. 2089 hospital of the PLA.

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CSO: 4005/455

JILIN OFFICIAL REPORTS ON LITERACY CAMPAIGN

OW021854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] Changchun, 2 February (XINHUA)--Anti-illiteracy efforts in Northeast China's Jilin has reduced the province's illiteracy rate among its 22.8 million population to four percent, an official of the Provincial Education Department said here today.

Zhao Wenqing, chief of Jilin Province's Education Department, said the province last year won a prize from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its achievements in wiping out illiteracy.

Since 1979 the provincial government has spent a total of 185 million yuan on the literacy campaign focusing on the rural areas, where 65.5 percent of its population live. An educational network for the peasants has been formed in rural Jilin, which covers literacy classes and later stages of adult education, he said.

The province's anti-illiteracy drive involves 100,000 volunteers from the educated local residents, in addition to the 2,200 specially trained professionals. About 300,000 middle school students and pupils also help.

Special textbooks have been prepared for the peasants which enable them to learn agrotechniques while learning to read and write.

Peasants who pass examinations are given certificates and an area's work in this regard is appraised by the proper authorities in accordance with the national standards. People have to sit in examinations before getting employed by rural enterprises, he added.

The popularization of knowledge about family planning through literacy classes brought down the province's natural population growth rate to six per thousand last year.

The anti-illiteracy drive has in addition enriched the rural cultural life in the province, Zhao said. Cinemas, theaters, libraries and peasants' amateur troupes have been set up in many places. In some areas peasants now have the habit of reading newspapers.

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CSO: 4000/174

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN CPC OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON LITERARY-ART SHORTCOMINGS

SK052222 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] At the third enlarged plenary session of the Fourth Committee of the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles which opened today, Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke on the current situation on the provincial literary and art front and the tasks facing us. In his speech he stressed the necessity of rectifying the guiding ideology for literary and art work, and giving full play to the positive role of literature and art in building material and spiritual civilizations.

Having fully affirmed the achievements scored by the provincial literary and art front, Comrade Wang Zhongyu pointed out: Over the past few years the broad masses of literary and art workers have done much work, created many outstanding works, and made great contributions to building socialist spiritual civilization. Affected by various ideological trends, however, many films, television plays and literary and art works are of poor quality. Some of them are created in a rough and slipshod way, and their contents are shallow and hypocritical. Some are vulgar and boring. Some pander to the low tastes of the minority of readers or the audience and blindly seek high box-office proceeds and distribution figures. Some are divorced from the realities of life and the four modernizations, and are unsuitable for the ideas and actions of the people. Some appreciate and pursue the bourgeois abstract theory of human nature. Some even publicize and advocate the bourgeois idea of liberalization and negate the four fundamental principles.

Such problems have also emerged in our province in varying degrees. All these situations show that some of our comrades engaged in literary and art work are not sufficiently correct in their guiding ideology, in particular the guiding ideology for creation; have departed from the Marxist ideological line; and have deviated from the orientation that literature and art should serve the people and socialism. If we let such situations spread unchecked, they will bring serious harm to us.

With regard to the ways of rectifying the ideology guiding literary and art work, Comrade Wang Zhongyu said: First, we should conscientiously study basic Marxist theory and guide the creation work with a scientific world outlook. Second, we should enthusiastically delve into the realities of the four modernizations and reform, exert ourselves in reflecting the actual situation of our times, and devote ourselves to describing the images of the new persons of socialism. Third, we should correctly handle the relationship between the social and economic results of spiritual products and give priority to the former. Fourth, we should strengthen and improve ideological and political work on the literary and art front and constantly improve the political quality and moral character of literary and art workers.

Comrades Liu Jingzhi and Yu Lin also spoke at the session. They expressed their ardent expectations of the literary and art workers of our province.

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CSO: 4005/455

JIXI CITY PUNISHES LEADING CADRES FOR VIOLATIONS

SK010458 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] On 31 January, the Jixi City CPC Committee held a rally on straightening out party style and strictly enforcing the law and discipline in order to strictly deal with a number of cases involving leading cadres' violations of law and discipline.

At the rally, 12 cadres at the county and regiment levels were punished in line with party and administrative discipline. The city CPC Committee also read out the dispositions of the nine cases, such as the violation of the law, the commission of crimes, the search for personal gain by taking advantage of power, the serious neglect of duties in work, and the search for personal privileges in holding family ceremonies in a big way by taking advantage of children's wedding parties and school admission occasions and accepting gifts, money, and houses.

(Wang Jinquan), former secretary of the Party Committee of the Jixi City Construction Company, was degenerate with regard to ideology and paid no attention to the law and discipline by viewing obscene videotapes on many occasions at his home or office and committing gangster-like crimes. The City Party Committee decided to dismiss him from the party and to hand [word indistinct] his case to the judicial organs to determine any criminality involved.

(Li Yongshan), deputy director of the transport and sales section under the Jixi Mining Administrative Bureau, diverted more than 29,800 yuan of public funds to buy cars for his relatives. With the approval of the City Party Committee, the Party Committee of the Mining Administrative Bureau decided to punish him by placing him on one year probation within the party and to dismiss him from the post of deputy director.

(Zhao Zhong), former vice president of the Jixi City Design Institute, embezzled more than 4,000 yuan of public funds. The City Party Committee decided to hand over his case to the judicial organs for determination with regard to criminality.

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BRIEFS

DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADERS VISITED--From 4 to 5 February, responsible comrades of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, including Gao Di and Wang Zhongyu, separately went to the dwelling places of the responsible comrades of various democratic parties, including Geng Yuelun, Guan Mengjue, Yu Ruihuang, Chang Shengsan, Zhu Jinghang, (Pei Shuyun), (Liu Shixian), and Cai Qiyun, and responsible comrades of the Federation of Industry and Commerce, including Miao Zhuxian, and noted nonparty personages, including Zhang Dexin and (Wu Shisu), to visit them. The responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee extended Spring Festival greetings to them amid an atmosphere of warmth, sincerity and unity, asked them about their living and working conditions, and wished them good health and a long life. They also expressed the hope that they will make greater contributions to the four modernizations. The responsible comrades of various democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and commerce, and the noted nonparoy personages expressed the determination that they, under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee and with the spirit of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe, will extensively unite with the patriotic personages at home and abroad, do a good job in all spheres of work in our province, and make new contributions to reunifying the motherland at an early date. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Feb 86 SK] /12913

SPECIALISTS, PROFESSORS VISITED--The afternoon Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, went to the Harbin Engineering University to extend Spring Festival greetings to the specialists, professors, and rear-service personnel who have made outstanding contributions to scientific research and teaching work. A few days ago Comrade Sun Weiben visited Professor (Ma Zuguang), a laser specialist, at his laboratory. Today Comrade Sun Weiben visited him once again at his house. During the winter vacation, Professor (Ma Zuguang) has still continued his scientific research work. Comrade Sun Weiben praised him for his outstanding achievements in leading others to do scientific research work. At the home of Professor (Wang Qulong), director of the welding research office of Harbin Engineering University, Comrade Sun Weiben was informed that at present some young scientific researchers still want to change their profession due to their bad living conditions. Then he said: The fact that you veteran comrades stay here to do scientific research work has given a great impetus to the work of our province. We will gradually solve some practical problems for you. I hope that you will play an even greater role in training more competent persons in an effort to vitalize the provincial economy. Comrade Sun Weiben also visited Professors (Hong Jun) and

(Lei Tingquan). [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Feb 86 SK] /12913

MODEL WORKER VISITED--This morning, together with leading comrades of the Siping City CPC Committee, Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, who are on a special trip to Siping, called on (Niu Tianju), deputy to the Sixth NPC, special-class model worker, and excellent party member, at the city's First People's Hospital. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, Comrade Gao Di cordially extended festive regards to Comrade (Niu Tianju), and asked him in detail about his physical condition, since he underwent two surgical operations recently. Comrades Gao Di and Wang Zhongyu were very glad to hear that (Niu Tianju) is recuperating. Knowing that the Siping City machine tool accessories plant, where (Niu Tianju) had worked, overfulfilled the production task for the first quarter of this year 55 days ahead of schedule, Comrade Gao Di said to (Niu Tianju), "the people of the whole province are learning from your great contributions to the party." He also said: "I was told that you devoted yourself to work, have sponsored the party committee meetings even while ill in bed. Your working enthusiasm is worthy of emulation." Just before parting, Comrades Gao Di and Wang Zhongyu wished (Niu Tianju) a speedy recovery so that he can attend the NPC to be convened this March. [Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 6 Feb 86 SK] /12913

LI LIAN, ZHAO DEZUN ATTEND SOIREE--More than 700 veteran cadres from the provincial level organs got together at the Zhongshan Theater in Harbin City on 31 January to hold a soiree on the occasion of Spring Festival. At the soiree, Li Lian, former secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Zhao Dezun, retired veteran cadre of the provincial level organ, sang songs on stage. Participating veteran cadres presented a program of "The Yellow River Cantata." Also attending the soiree were Li He, Chen Jianfei, and Wang Yilun. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 31 Jan 86 SK] /12913

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE'S MEETING ENDS--The 16th enlarged meeting of the provincial Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang concluded on 3 February. The meeting called on the members of the provincial KMT Revolutionary Committee to contribute to the realization of the fundamental improvement of party style and the social conduct within this year, to continually carry forward the spirit of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing both good fortune and bad, and to unreservedly offer suggestions to the party as masters of the country and friends who give forthright admonition. During the meeting, members of the provincial KMT Revolutionary Committee examined and discussed the summing-up of the work of the provincial KMT Revolutionary Committee in 1985, and discussed and mapped out the plan for work in 1986. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Feb 86 SK] /12913

DISASTER-STRICKEN AREA VISITED--On the afternoon of 6 February, Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; and Comrades (Du Qingling) and (Gu Changchun) visited the people in (Fangzheng) village of Gongzhuling City's Fengxiang township, which was seriously stricken by the flood disasters last year, to extend regards to the disaster-stricken people, to [words indistinct] and to gain an understanding of the situation with regard to their preparations for the Spring Festival. Comrade Gao Di said: The provincial CPC Committee has decided to ensure the supplies of grain, seeds, and chemical fertilizers for use in this year's production for the disaster-stricken people. The CPC Committees at all levels are firmly attending to the implementation of this decision. (Pan Zhilin), a disaster-stricken peasant, expressed thanks to the leaders of the provincial CPC Committee. Just before departing, the leaders of the provincial CPC Committee wished the disaster-stricken people a cheerful Spring Festival, and urged them to firmly grasp the preparatory work for ploughing and sowing and the production work after the Spring Festival, to strive to restore this year's agricultural production to the level before the disasters, and to make efforts to repay the party's concerns and consideration with concrete deeds. [Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Feb 86 SK] /12913

CSO: 4005/455

NORTH CHINA SEA FLEET SUPPORTS SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

SK090404 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] Since the beginning of last year, in accordance with the instructions of the higher authorities, the broad masses of the commanders and fighters of the North China Sea Fleet have positively participated in and supported the socialist construction of the localities in the course of striving to fulfill all tasks assigned to them by the PLA, thus achieving marked results in this regard. According to incomplete statistics, last year the North China Sea Fleet rendered 170,389 workdays, 6,089 vehicles and machines, and 650 vessels to support the construction projects of the localities. For instance, they gave support to the construction of the Shengli Oilfield and three other large-scale construction projects; the construction of 44 small and medium-sized projects, each involving 1 million yuan or less; and the construction of 197 public welfare projects, such as the repairing of bridges and roads. Meanwhile, they planted some 181,800 trees, dug 122,762 holes for planting trees, and cultivated 11,094 square meters of lawn for the localities. They rushed to deal with emergencies and send disaster relief on 488 occasions, rescued ships and some 460 persons in distress, and rushed to transport 696 tons of goods and materials. In addition, they gave medical treatment to 86,038 civilian patients, and repaired 3,975 farm tools for the rural areas. Thanks to their participation in and support to the socialist construction of the localities, the broad masses of commanders and fighters have not only strengthened their ability but also built up their physical strength. During the past year, another large number of advanced units and individuals have emerged and been awarded.

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CSO: 4005/457

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

FUJIAN AUTHORITIES ISSUE CIRCULAR TO MILITIA

OW021127 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] The provincial party committee, provincial government, and provincial military district issued a joint circular recently, calling on all militiamen in the province to take active part in the activities to promote both material civilization and spiritual civilization and to make contributions in invigorating Fujian's economy.

The circular said: In the new year, all militia units in the province should continue to pay close attention to their organizational building and do a good job in selected military training among the students of institutions of higher learning and senior middle schools. It called on all militiamen in the province to play a leading role in the following five areas while promoting the two civilizations: developing specialized production and advocating efforts to become wealthy through hard work and diligence or helping others to become wealthier; participating in the reform of various systems, developing scientific research, and carrying out technical renovations; taking part in the building of the special economic zone and other areas open to the outside world and taking the initiative to undertake and accomplish difficult, dangerous, and heavy tasks; participating in promoting socialist spiritual civilization, performing good deeds after the example of Lei Feng, making sure young militiamen's centers and militia clubs are run well, and actively carrying out various kinds of good and meaningful results of the four modernizations drive, and helping bring about a turn for the better in the social conduct.

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CSO: 4005/457

FUJIAN PLA COMMISSAR ON MILITIA TRANSFER ACTION

OW051421 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] (Tong Lizhi), political commissar of the Fujian Military District, recently pointed out: It is necessary to take action to implement the central authorities' decision on relocating county and city People's Armed Forces Departments under local governments. A guiding principle for this task is not to shift difficulties or burdens onto others, nor leave unfinished jobs to others. What should be done is to turn over to local governments the People's Armed Forces Departments with good leading bodies, good troops, and good equipment.

Since June 1985, the leading comrades of the party committees of the Fujian Military District and the military subdistrict have repeatedly visited grassroots units and generally inspected leading bodies of country and city People's Armed Forces Departments. They have readjusted the leading bodies of the People's Armed Forces Departments in consideration of the latter's long-term interests. The new leading bodies now conform to the principle that cadre ranks have become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent. The party committee of the Fujian Military District holds that, as the People's Armed Forces Department has a small staff, it should particularly have a cadre force capable of doing its job. The party committee has generally investigated the problems left over from the past in various People's Armed Forces Departments, and properly dealt with those problems. In October 1985, the Fujian Military District discovered that a county people's armed forces department spent some 9,000 yuan of public funds on indiscriminately issuing bonuses, both in cash and kind. The military district immediately assigned cadres from its discipline inspection commission to handle the case, asked the People's Armed Forces Department to make restitution of the funds, informed all county People's Armed Forces Departments of the case, and requested them not to give extravagant dinner parties, illegally divide government property among their personnel, or dispose of government property at low prices on any pretext.

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CSO: 4005/457

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ORDNANCE MINISTRY, HEILONGJIANG SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

SK080446 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Carrying out reform persistently, our province again achieved new progress in lateral economic ties. Today in Harbin the Ministry of Ordance Industry and the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government held a ceremony to sign an agreement on cooperation between the ministry and the province. At present the defense industry has entered a new stage of readjustment, reform, and changes. In operation, it has changed the closed method into an open one; in production, it has changed sole production of products for military use into simultaneous production of products for both military and civilian use; and in organization it has changed the partition between different departments and regions into cooperation between them. The defense scientific and technological industrial enterprises of our province are one of the state's ordnance production bases. They have comparatively advanced equipment and technology, competent staff members and workers, and great production potential. They have so far produced more than 200 products for civilian use, and 10 of them, including minibuses, light cars, washing machines, gas tanks, and light motorcycles, have become the mainstay of the products for civilian use. The Ministry of Ordnance Industry and the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government decided to experiment with reform of the managerial system in our province by carrying out cooperation between the ministry and the province. Through this cooperation, Heilongjiang, an old military industrial base, will regain its vigor, develop the advantages and potentials of its military industrial enterprises, more effectively stimulate these enterprises to produce products for civilian use, and make new contributions to the development of its economy.

Li Liqing, vice minister of ordnance industry, and Liu Zhongli, vice governor of Heilongjiang Province, signed the agreement on behalf of the Ministry of Ordnance Industry and the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government respectively.

Zou Jiahua, minister of ordnance industry, spoke at the ceremony.

[Being recording] It is a long-term strategic principle for military industrial enterprises to produce goods for both military and civilian use. This can never be an expedient measure, still less a temporary method for survival because the tasks of production for military use have declined. Instead, it is a measure to break with the past self-confined sole production of products for military use, and to open the door wide, to expand lateral ties and greatly develop products for civilian use. Through the readjustment and reform, we should enable the ordnance industry to serve not only China's modernization drive but also our economic development. [end recording]

Governor Hou Jie also spoke at the ceremony.

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JINAN PLA UNITS HOLD SPRING FESTIVAL FORUM

Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 30 January, the Jinan PLA units held a Spring Festival forum of retired veteran Red Army cadres at and above the army level stationed in Jinan. More than 200 veteran cadres happily got together to celebrate the Spring Festival of 1986. Among the veteran cadres present at the forum were old soldiers of the Red Army period, old heroes who rendered meritorious military service, and old models who made new contributions to socialist revolutionary and construction.

The forum was presided over by Song Qingwei, deputy commissar of the Jinan Military Region. Commissar Chi Haotian extended warm regards and festive greetings to the veteran leaders and comrades present at the forum and to all retired cadres of the region on behalf of the CPC committee, the organs, and all the commanders and fighters of the region. He praised the veteran comrades for their noble style of taking the overall situation into account and having the cardinal principles in mind, and for their firm party style. He urged the veteran leaders and comrades and all the retired cadres of the region to continuously maintain and carry forward the glorious traditions of our party and our army; maintain good health; do anything within their capacity to sum up experiences, pass them on, give help, and set an example; and make new contributions in the new year.

In his speech, Comrade Li Jiulong, commander of the Jinan Military Region, warmly extended kind greetings to all the veteran comrades present at the forum. He wished them a happy Spring Festival, good health, and success in everything.

Attending the forum were Standing Committee members of the CPC committee of the military region, and principal leading comrades of the organs and Air Force of the military region, the Shandong Provincial Military District, and the Jinan Army School.

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CSO: 4005/457

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NANJING PLA LEADERS NOTE MILITARY REGION MERGER

OW061435 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 26 January, Commander Xiang Shouzhi and Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing of the Nanjing Military Region met with some of the party and government leaders of Fujian Province in a happy get-together in which they exchanged Spring Festival greetings over a cup of tea and each asked the other's opinion on the ways to step up army building and local construction.

Commander Xiang Shouzhi and Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing first expressed gratitude in behalf of the party committee and leading organ of the Nanjing Military Region to the party committees and governments at all levels in Fujian and the people of the whole province for the contributions they have made in enthusiastically supporting the army to carry out reduction-in-strength reorganization. They went on to note that the former Nanjing and Fujian Military Regions, successfully fulfilled the task of their merger on schedule in accordance with the order of the Central Military Commission and the directive of the three general departments of the PLA. The fact that this task of major importance seldom seen in the history of army building was so smoothly accomplished is inseparable from the vigorous support provided by the party and government departments at all levels in the five provinces and one municipality in east China, particularly those in Fujian Province. At present, much remains to be done to consolidate and develop the results of the merger and there are newly emerged contradictions and problems not originally foreseen which need to be resolved. It is hoped that the local governments will continue to show understanding and render help and support in solving some of these problems.

At the discussion meeting, Chen Xu, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, warmly praised the PLA units stationed in Fujian for the achievements they have made in their structural reforms and reduction-in-strength reorganization as well as in supporting the localities in economic construction and fighting natural disasters and carrying out relief work.

He said: "It is our glorious tradition to promote army-government unity and army-people unity and localities are duty bound to support army building.

In the future, we will make further efforts to help the PLA units to go a good job in winding up the reduction-in-strength reorganization. As long as conditions permit, we will do our best to solve problems which make it necessary for the localities to act in their own capacity."

Also present in the meeting were Chen Mingyi, Wen Fushan, Xu Jimei, and Zhang Kehui, party and government leaders of the province.

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CSO: 4005/457

NANJING PLA LEADERS GREET RETIRED CADRES

OW061217 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Leaders of the Nanjing Military Region and over 300 veteran cadres at and above the corps level and veteran Red Army soldiers, as well as their wives, attended a tea party at Huadong Hotel in Nanjing this morning to greet the Spring Festival. Before the start of the gala get-together, leading comrades of the Nanjing Military Region exchanged greetings with the veteran Army leaders, veteran Red Army soldiers, and veteran comrades, who have retired from the frontline of administrative work.

Fu Kuiqing, political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region, presided over the gathering. On behalf of the party committee, office, and all commanders and fighters of the military region, Commander Xiang Shouzhi extended Spring Festival greetings and warm regards to all retired veteran comrades. He said: The progress achieved by the military region in party rectification, structural reform, military training, logistics supply, and militia work over the past year is inseparable from the sound foundations laid down by the retired cadres. He expressed sincere thanks to their kind concern and support for the Army's work. He also called on them to diligently study the central leading comrades' important speeches on improving party style and play an exemplary role in bringing about a fundamental improvement in party. In conclusion, he wished them good health and longevity.

Nie Fengzhi, member of the Central Advisory Commission and former commander of the Nanjing Military Region, and Xiao Wangdong and Du Ping, former political commissars of the military region, also spoke on the occasion. They said: Cadres, both retired and active on the frontline, should strive to improve party style. They should set strict demands on themselves and their children in order to maintain political integrity in their remaining years.

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CSO: 4005/457

QINGHAI SECRETARY MEETS SOLDIER FROM LAOSHAN FRONT

HK080505 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Yin Kesheng, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, hopes that the fighters who are natives of Qinghai who have returned from the Laoshan front, will continue to carry forward the indomitable spirit they cherished at the front and score achievements at their new posts.

In his office on the morning of 29 January, Comrade Yin Kesheng received (Dong Shigang), a graduate of the Xian Army School, who has just returned from the Laoshan front. (Dong Shigang) is also a graduate of the Qinghai Nationality College. In 1984, he went to study at the Xian Army School. Last year he and four other students who are natives of Qinghai went to the Laoshan front. He is now assigned to the Qinghai Military District.

Comrade Yin Kesheng inquired about the situation at the front of the five soldiers who are natives of Qinghai Province. When he learned that all five comrades who took part in the war had rendered meritorious service and that they had been promoted, he was very glad. He held (Dong Shigang's) hands, saying: You went through the test of battle in the battlefield and won honor for the people of Qinghai. Comrade Yin Kesheng encouraged (Dong Shigang), saying: Now that you have come back from the front, you will go to a new PLA unit, and some of you will do local armed forces work. At your new posts, you must cherish your honor, correctly view the social phenomenon, continue to carry forward the brave spirit you cherished at the front, and make new contributions toward the improvement of party style and the four modernizations.

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CSO: 4005/457

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHENYANG ARMY, PEOPLE HELP DISASTER AREAS

OW051123 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0251 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Article by reporter Li Yuezhu]

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 5 Feb (XINHUA)--The soldiers and the people who forged a profound friendship during the fight against flooding and in disaster relief in the disaster areas of the northeast are paying attention to performing practical deeds during the spring festival's "two supports" activities; thus adding a new chapter to a harmoniously relationship.

In view of the fact that many areas in the northeast were hit by unusually large floods and suffered much damage last year, leading comrades of the Shenyang Military Region and three northeast provinces reached a consensus to reduce high level activities in the "two supports" activities held during the spring festival period. Soldiers and people should do more practical work, especially in helping the masses in disaster areas solve actual difficulties. After having overcome unusually large floods together with the people of Liaoning, the troops stationed in Liaoning again mobilized 8,000 commanders and fighters and, braving a blizzard, fought along the Liaohe dike and repaired irrigation works damaged by floods.

Many units stationed in disaster areas also organized visiting groups, going deep into and disaster areas, visiting household after household, inquiring after the masses over food supplies, living conditions, necessities during the spring festival, and preparations for farming. They did their best to help solve problems.

Despite heavy losses and a tight budget, governments in disaster areas are still allocating special funds for preferential arrangements for the livelihood of families of martyrs and soldiers and demobilized and retired soldiers ensuring them a happy spring festival. Cadres and masses in disaster areas have said: Soldiers are willing to sacrifice their lives in fighting floods and doing relief work. Even if we had suffered a bigger disaster and had met with greater difficulties, we should have made good arrangements for the families of soldiers and martyrs to enable them to have a happy spring festival.

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CSO: 4005/457

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHENYANG MILITARY REGION POLITICAL COMMISSAR LIU SHENYANG Inspects Chifeng Garrison

OW070459 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0857 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Li Yuegui and correspondent Du Hengyang: "Three Pieces of Glad Tidings in One Day"]

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 6 Feb (XINHUA)--Early in the morning on 4 February, train No 388 from Shenyang whistled and pulled into Chifeng Railway station on schedule. Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of Shenyang Military Region, was on board to visit the commanders and fighters at Chifeng Garrison.

That morning Huang Zaiyu, garrison commander, reported to Liu Zhenhua on the work of the garrison. Dwelling on the work following reorganization of the garrison, he explained nine problems existing in the unit as well as unhealthy tendencies, grassroots construction, military training, and livelihood of the fighters. His explanations were detailed, specific, and showed no intention of concealing anything. Afterward, he presented the practical problems honestly and asked the upper authorities for assistance.

Liu Zhenhua was aware of the arduous task and numerous difficulties in reorganizing Chifeng Garrison and pleased with the progress. The garrison commander did not boast about the achievements or gloss over the problems. Listening to the report and bearing in mind the problems, Liu Zhenhua again smiled with satisfaction.

At a conference for cadres at or above regimental level in Chifeng Garrison in the afternoon, Liu Zhenhua smiled broadly and said: "Today is the beginning of spring. With the fresh spring breeze blowing across my face, I am happy to learn of three pieces of glad tidings on the first day of my visit in Chifeng. You have rectified the malpractice of according the leaders with obsequious receptions; foregone feasting and wining; and redressed the tendency to boast and exaggerate."

Celebrates With Soldiers

OW100430 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1524 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Article by XINHUA reporter Li Yuezhu and correspondent Du Hengshi]

[Excerpts] Harbin, 8 Feb (XINHUA)--On New Year's Eve, laughter was heard from Second Company of a certain unit in the foothills of Da Hingan Ling. A veteran armyman with snowy hair joyously took part in a party with the fighters.

He was Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of Shenyang Military Region, who had come from Shenyang to celebrate the Spring Festival with the border fighters. On New Year's Eve, the party committee of Shenyang Military Region decided to focus its work on improving party workstyle at the grassroots units in the new year. To this end, the party committee decided to organize more than 4,000 leading cadres at or above the regimental level and office cadres of the military region to form some 1,800 working groups. The groups were to visit the various PLA companies and celebrate the new year with fighters. In addressing the cadres to be sent to the companies, Liu Zhenhua passionately said: After arriving at the military units, the fighters have handed over everything to our care. The elder cadres must act like parents or brothers by taking care of the fighters and by cherishing them. So we must happily celebrate the Spring Festival with them. Liu Zhenhua therefore took the lead by going to Second Company stationed in a remote area far beyond the Great Well.

The evening party jubilantly went on. Liu Zhenhua heartily sang with the border fighters, joined in their performances, and set off firecrackers in celebration of the Spring Festival.

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CSO: 4005/457

SICHUAN MEETING ON MILITIA WORK TASKS

HK060221 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] The provincial armed forces commission held a plenary meeting on 5 February to seriously study relevant central documents, sum up the commission's work in 1985, and arrange the tasks for 1986. Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and chairman of the commission, presided. Ren Yinglai, chief of staff of Sichuan Military District, delivered a work report.

The meeting decided that six major tasks should be tackled this year: 1) Seriously study and implement the spirit of the relevant central documents and take a successful first step in readjusting and reforming militia and reserve service work. 2) Extensively launch the militia to take part in building the two civilizations and take the lead in getting rich by hard work and by legal means. 3) Do a good job of building the organs of the provincial military district and the military subdistricts, and of party rectification and hand-over work in the county People's Armed Forces Departments. 4) Continue to do a good job in building militia training bases. 5) Investigate and study urban militia work reform issues, include militia work in enterprise management, and also organize pilot projects in and gradually promote military training in senior secondary schools and colleges and universities. 6) Reform militia training with the focus on specialized and technical forces and cadres. Training should be closely integrated with nurturing talented persons.

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CSO: 4005/458

YUNNAN SPECIAL CARE FOR MARTYRS' FAMILIES, DISABLED SERVICEMEN

HK060401 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] The province's governments and departments at various levels have done well in giving special care to the families of servicemen martyred and disabled in the battle of self-defense against Vietnam.

Since the beginning of last year, the province's localities have carried out a large-scale campaign of giving special care to families of martyrs of the battle at Lang Shan. They expressed the deep concern of the party and government about the families of martyrs. They promptly helped the families solve their everyday problems. Various counties and districts in Kunming City organized groups led by party and government leaders. The counties and districts sent the groups to each martyr's family to express their sympathy and solicitude.

On the 1 August Army Day, Qujing Prefecture held a forum of families of martyrs, and settled problems discussed at the forum. Upon learning that the mother of martyr (Li Kaihua), who lived in (Xinzhong) District, Huize County, and who won the First Class Merit Citation, had been sick for a long time, the county government gave her a monthly allowance for daily expenses. Leading comrades of Luliang County CPC Committee, government and armed force department visited the family of martyr (Cheng Xinzhong) and gave his family members some mooncakes as gifts. They also celebrated the Mid-Autumn Festival with the family members who were deeply moved by this.

In connection with the requirements of the provincial government circular, between New Year's Day and the spring festival this year, various localities visited the families of martyrs and presented them with an inscribed board of honor, antithetical couplets, and gifts. They also made sure that regular care was being given to them. According to incomplete statistics, the province has given over 2.5 million yuan's worth of regular care to families of martyrs. This sum has been handed over to the families.

Through the work of giving special care and expressing sympathy and solicitude to the families, various localities have conveyed the concern and warmth of the party and masses. Many families of the martyrs expressed their intention to do well in production so as to support the army and the building of four modernizations.
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CSO: 4005/457

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI AIR FORCE REORGANIZATION--PLA Air Force units stationed in Shanghai completed restructuring their administration and reduction-in-strength reorganization a few days ago. Keeping in mind the actual situation in the course of the reorganization, the Air Force units in Shanghai educated the officers and men that they should have lofty ideals, take the whole situation into account, feel it glorious to be law abiding, and consider making contributions a pleasure. Taking the initiative in putting words into actions, members of the units' party committees solemnly declared that they will always be ready to give up all they have for the sake of the interests of the party and the people. In their heart-to-heart talks with cadres, Commander Wu Guangyu and Political Commissar Qin Yichang guided them to concentrate on accomplishing all projects well, thus ensuring the normal progress of the reduction-in-strength reorganization. [Article by reporter Wu Lin] [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 86 p 1 OW] /6662

ANHUI PLA INTELLECTUAL RESOURCES--Educational circles in Anhui have scored fruitful achievements in supporting the Army with intellectual resources. A total of 1,430 cadres of PLA units under the Anhui Provincial Military District have undergone training and received diplomas from institutes of higher learning or senior middle schools in the province. Upon hearing the gratifying news, Commander Li Yuanxi and Political Commissar Zhang Linyuan of the provincial military district praised the educational circles' contribution to the modernization of the People's Army. With the vigorous support of the province's educational circles, 43.3 percent of the cadres of the provincial military district are graduates of institutes of higher learning or secondary specialized schools, and 95.7 percent have at least senior middle school education. All cadres will have at least a senior middle school education by the end of this June. The provincial military district called a science and general knowledge forum today to especially thank Anhui's educational circles for their support to the Army and their contribution to its modernization with intellectual resources. Seventeen schools were commended and presented with banners and souvenirs for their advanced activities. [Excerpts] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 86 OW] /6662

JIANGSU PLA FOOD BASE--The first stage of the PLA Yancheng Nonstaple Food Base, named by Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and director of the PLA General Logistics Department, was completed on 7 February. According to the evaluation of experts concerned, the 69 prawn-breeding farms covering a total area of 2,050 mu and the reservoir with a storage capacity of 130 cubic meters all fully meet the standards. The Yancheng Nonstaple Food Base is a major project launched by the Nanjing Military Region in accordance with the instructions of Chairman Deng of the Central Military Commission to ensure that the living standards of PLA troops will not decline with fluctuations in commodity prices. Located in Sheyang County, Yancheng City, it is the biggest all-purpose fish farming base currently available to all the military services. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Feb 86 OW] /6662

ZHEJIANG ARMY INSPECTION TOURS--Around the new year, 6 leading comrades and more than 40 government and party cadres of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District have made inspection tours to various military sub-districts and People's Armed Forces Departments to investigate the situation in observing party discipline, improving party style, streamlining and reorganizing the Army, and carrying out winter training among militiamen. Some of them went to places where tangerines grow abundantly and to localities with hairtail fish and shrimp. However, no one packed them up in large or small boxes and brought them back to their offices. Just before the new year, Li Qing, commander of the provincial military district, together with six staff cadres and department heads, visited the Jiaxing Military Sub-district to inspect some county's Armed Forces Departments. They turned down dinner invitations and refused gifts. Some comrades offered to buy some locally produced woolen materials for the guests at preferential prices, but they politely declined. Deputy Political Commissar (Shi Wei) came to Zhoushan on a work tour. A relevant department offered him some shrimp. He said: We come here to work, not procure things. We simply cannot accept any special local products. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 31 Jan 86 OW] /6662

NANJING HOSPITALIZED CADRES VISITED--On the morning of 4 February, leading comrades of the Nanjing Military Region Xiang Shouzhi, Fu Kuiqing, (Guo Chao), Wang Chengbin, and Shi Yuxiao separately went to the military region's general hospital, the 1 August hospital, and the Nanjing sanatorium to call on the old comrades and the wounded and sick from the Laoshan frontier. The leading comrades shook hands with the hospitalized comrades one by one and held cordial conversations with them. They joyfully told the comrades about the progress made by the PLA units in the Nanjing Military Region in reforming their structure in 1985 and the new achievements they made in rectifying party style, in educating and training qualified people who are useful in both civilian and military fields, and in building centers for the development of spiritual civiliazation with the joint efforts of soldiers and civilians. They hoped that the hospitalized comrades would feel happy to hear the good news and wished them good health and long life. They also wished that the wounded and sick soldiers from the frontier would draw strength from the good news and win new merits. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Feb 86 OW] /6662

FUJIAN COMMANDER AT SPRING FESTIVAL--The Provincial Working Committee for Veteran Cadres and the Provincial Bureau of Veteran Cadres Affairs sponsored a Spring Festival get-together for retired cadres of organs directly under the provincial jurisdiction at the Provincial Veteran Cadres Activities Center this morning. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the Provincial Advisory Commission, the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, and the provincial government including Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Hu Hong, Cheng Xu, and Gao Hu had a happy gathering to greet the Spring Festival with some 500 others including such veteran comrades as Wu Hongxiang, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, and He Ruoren; widows of veteran comrades including (Zhang Feng), (Gao Jingxi), and (Lin Xiguang); and member of the Provincial Advisory Commission who happened to be in Fuzhou and part of retired veteran cadres of organs directly under the provincial jurisdiction. Li Mintang, vice chairman of the Provincial Working Committee for Veteran Cadres, presided over the gathering and addressed it. Leading Comrades Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, and Cheng Xu also gave extemporaneous speeches. They wished veteran cadres a happy Spring Festival and healthy long life. Comrades at the gathering viewed literary and art programs and then attended a garden party sponsored by the Provincial Veteran Cadres Activities Center. [Text] [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Feb 86 OW] /6662

JINAN PLA SOLDIERS VISITED--Leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region went out of their offices to visit and greet the cadres and soldiers of the Army, and spent the Spring Festival together with the commanders and fighters. On the morning of 8 February, Chi Haotian, political commissar of the Jinan Military Region, visited the first battalion of a certain unit engaged in telecommunications. In six work rooms, he asked every soldier their name, age, native place, and health with deep concern. Li Jiulong, commander of the Jinan Military Region, visited a farm and oil refinery of a certain unit to extend festive greetings to the cadres and soldiers there. At the farm, Commander Li visited the chicken and the milk workshops attentively, held cordial talks with the cadres and soldiers of the farm, and urged them to exert the efforts of a tiger in the Year of the Tiger to win still greater successes. During the festival period, leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region visited the cadres and soldiers of more than 10 units. All the visits were conducted without prior notice and in a very simple manner without any welcome or farewell parties. The cadres and soldiers said that the visits of the leading cadres brought them both festive greetings and a good work-style of hard work and plain living. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Feb 86 OW] /6662

AHNUI RETIRED PLA CADRES--In 1985, a total of 5,484 PLA cadres were sent to Anhui for transfer to civilian jobs. These military cadres will be assigned to respective local units first and then offered professional training before they are given specific jobs this year. [Summary] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 86 OW] /6662

JIANGXI DEMOBILIZED ARMY CADRES--The party committee of the PLA Unit 32380 conducted ideological education among 95 cadres who were demobilized as a result of the reducccion-in-strength reorganization. They reported to their new posts in old revolutiouary bases or remote mountain areas on time after receiving work notices last December. [Summary] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 86 OW] /6662

SHANGHAI GARRISON COMMANDER--On Lunar New Year's Day, commanders and fighters of the Good Eighth Company on Nanjing Road and the garrison brigade of a certain PLA unit were on duty at the north railway station and Pier No 16 to help maintain order during the Spring Festival traffic rush. In the morning, Ba Zhongtan, commander of the Shanghai Garrison District, and Ping Changsi, political commissar, went to the train station and pier to comfort the commanders and fighters, as well as the workers on duty. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 10 Feb 86 OW] /6662

JIANGXI MILITARY LEADERS--On the eve of the Spring Festival, the party committee of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District sent several comfort groups led by Wang Baotain, Wang Guande, Shen Shanwen, (Liu Ziming), and (Chen Lijiu), Standing Committee members of Party Committee of the Provincial Military District, to call on 820 retired cadres in the various military subdistricts, cadres retirement centers, hospitals, and some armed forces departments in various prefectures and cities of the province. They extended Spring Festival greetings to the veteran comrades, heard their views and requests, and helped solve problems. [Text] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Feb 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4005/457

CHIANG CHING-KUO'S SON DISAVOWS POLITICAL AMBITIONS

HK210810 Hong Kong AFP in English 0759 GMT 21 Feb 86

[By Hsin-hsin Yang]

[Text] Taipei, 22 February (AFP)--President Chiang Ching-kuo's son, Chiang Hsiao-wu, insists he has no political ambition and some here say he proved it by taking a relatively low-ranking post as deputy representative in Singapore.

"I've never played any political role before and I probably never will," the 40 year old, publicity-shy Mr Chiang told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in his first press interview.

But other pundits say the second of the president's three sons, a broadcast executive for the last decade, might be in line for power despite all denials that a Chiang dynasty was in the works.

Mr Chiang, who left for Singapore Tuesday, gave the interview three months ago but asked that publication be delayed to avoid adding any fuel to the campaigns for local elections in November and early this month. The man dubbed by some here as "the prince" has managed to stay out of public view for most of his career but could not avoid public speculation on the Nationalist-ruled island.

If it wasn't rumours that he would succeed his 75 year old father, it was that he was secretly heading Taiwan's security networks. He acknowledged that he's had numerous offers to enter politics over the last 15 years from people eager to cash in on the family name. But Mr Chiang added: "So far I've been successful in declining them."

Indeed, the soft-spoken, well-dressed bachelor, who stands tall in Taiwan at five feet, eight inches, (178 centimeters), said that 40 years as a member of Taiwan's first family left power with little attraction for him.

"People are always talking about the quest for power and the ambition to run the nation by the Chiang family," he said. "But I see only burden, suffering, sacrifice and endless duty living with my grandfather and father. "I have no intention of repeating the same way of life," added Mr Chiang, whose mother was Russian-born and whose grandfather Chiang Kai-shek ruled Taiwan for 27 years before passing away in 1975.

The current president has three other children: ailing son Chiang Hsiao-wen, 50, Chiang Hsiao-yung, a 35 year old businessman dealing in electronics, and daughter Yu Chiang Hsiao-chang, about 47, who lives in the United States.

But Chiang Hsiao-wu has drawn most of the attention. He was named as head of the Hua Hsin Culture and Publication Center at the age of 25 and later ran the state's central broadcasing system and the Broadcasting Corporation of China of the ruling Kuomintang party.

He has served as unofficial envoy on missions to Singapore, South Korea, Japan and other countries as Chairman of the National Association. Mr. Chiang has held other posts to help retired servicemen and promote cultural cooperation. He is vice chairman of Taiwan's amateurs sports federation and a member of the Olympic Committee here.

Raised in a Christian family and educated in the Munich Institute of Political Science, Mr Chiang said he followed the teachings of Buddha "to seek peace of mind." He said his favorite pastimes were reading, golf and playing with his two children whom he took to Singapore: A 13 year old daughter and an 11 year old son from a marriage that ended in divorce.

While in Taiwan, Mr Chiang shunned the limelight, making a rare appearance at an international baseball tournament sponsored by his broadcasting company in November.

Some say the job in the trade mission in Singapore, Taiwan's quasi-embassy in a country that has no diplomatic ties with Taipei, might give Mr Chiang a chance to get out of his father's shadow.

"In the past he was always referred to and treated only as the president's son," said a political commentator who declined to be identified. "Now he'll be recognized in Singapore as a diplomat who has his own style and ways of thinking--a chance to be himself."

Some analysts saw the appointment as President Chiang's way of again squashing speculation that someone from his family would succeed him. But others say that once President Chiang is incapacitated, his son might be forced to pick up the mantle of power, if not as head of state then possibly as a unifying force in a collective leadership after more than seven decades of strongman rule.

/12913
CSO: 4000/178

BRIEFS

TAIWAN NOT TO PARTICIPATE--Kaohsiung, 18 February (CNA)--Education Minister Lee Huan said Tuesday that the Republic of China will not take part in the 1986 Asian Games to be held in Seoul in September this year because it still has not resumed its membership in the Asian Olympic Council. Lee told a group of coaches who are training the nation's athletes for the 1988 Olympic Games that the nation has tried very hard for a long time to resume its membership in the Asian Olympic Council, but the council so far has not come up with any decision on this issue. "As the time has run out, it would be too late for us to apply to join the games even if the nation regained its membership now," Lee said during an inspection tour of the athletes training center in Tsoying, Kaohsiung. Lee urged the coaches and athletes there not to be upset at being unable to take part in the games, saying that they still have many other opportunities to participate in international sports events. Lee also expressed his confidence in the quality and potential of the nation's coaches and athletes, saying that he believes they will create a glorious era for the nation's sports history as long as they keep on training and improving themselves. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0254 GMT 19 Feb 86 OW] /12913

TAIWAN POPULATION--According to statistics of the Interior Ministry, Taiwan area's population stood at 19.26 million as of the end of last December. Of the total, the male population was 9.99 million, and the female 9.26 million. The municipalities of Taipei and Kaohsiung had citizens totalling 2.61 million and 1.3 million respectively during the same period. [Excerpts] [Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 18 Feb 86 OW] /12913

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JPRS-CPS-86-026

17 March 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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JPRS-CPS-86-026

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BRIEFS

FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIP ON CHINA--Yinchuan, 25 Feb (XINHUA)--Two volumes of foreigners' scholarly articles on China will be published soon in Chinese by the Qinghai People's Publishing House, its editor said here today. Li Fanwen, an assistant professor at the Ningxia Academy of Social Sciences in northwest China, said the collections, whose exact publication date has not been announced, have taken 4 years to compile. "They constitute the first systematic effort to introduce Chinese readers to foreigners' work on their country," he said. The anthologies will include articles on China's philosophy, politics, economy, history, literature, archelogy, anthropology and demographics as well as its achievements in the natural sciences and technology. The first volume includes more than 30 research papers by experts from Britain, France, Japan, the Soviet Union and the United States. Among them, an article by G. William Kinner, a U.S. anthropologist, "Cities and the Hierarchy of China's Local Systems" has already attracted the interest of scholars in China, Li said. Li anticipates the volumes will be in demand. "Many Chinese scholars, researchers, school teachers and students want to learn about the outside world and are being increasingly interested in the outside world's view of China." /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 0849 GMT 25 Feb 86 OW/ 12228

CSO: 4000/186

UNITED STATES

REAGAN DECIDES TO SELL MISSILES TO SAUDI ARABIA

OW011951 Beijing XINHUA in English 1938 GMT 1 Mar 86

/Text/ Washington, 1 Mar (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan has decided to sell more than 300 million U.S. dollars worth of missiles to Saudi Arabia despite the possible opposition by a number of congressmen.

The U.S. State Department said earlier that the Reagan Administration is considering sales of defensive weapons to the Saudis but has not yet made a final decision.

According to U.S. Administration officials quoted by THE NEW YORK TIMES today, the Saudis thought they need the missiles because of the increased threat to the northern Gulf oilfields by Iran's latest offensive in its war with Iraq.

The arms sale package will probably be sent to Congress next week, the officials said. Congress will have 50 days to consider the sale.

Sources said, however, the package may face hard fight in Congress. The pro-Israeli congressmen have said that they will block any arms sale to Saudi Arabia, fearing that the Saudis may use the weapons to support Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Some other sources noted that the U.S. Administration worries that the sales of missiles to the Saudis would repeat the heated dispute between the White House and the Capitol that caused the administration to reluctantly suspend a pending 1.9 billion U.S. dollars military sales to Jordan last month.

The arms package to Saudi Arabia was reported to include advanced models of the U.S. Sidewinder air-to-air missile, the shoulder-held Stinger antiaircraft missile and Harpoon antiship missile. The exact number of missiles are said to be as many as 1,700 Sidewinders, 800 Stingers and 100 Harpoon missiles.

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CSO: 4000/186

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

USSR SEEKS SAUDI ARABIAN TIES--Moscow, February 13 (XINHUA)--The Soviet weekly NEW TIMES has hinted that the Soviet Union would like to resume diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia. The latest issue of the weekly quoted a United Arab Emirates newspaper as saying that it is "abnormal" for Saudi Arabia not to have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The weekly recalled the good relations between the two countries from 1926 to 1938 and said that the establishment of relations between the two countries sixty years ago was a step of great importance. Among Arab countries, only Saudi Arabia and Yemen had foreign relations with the Soviet Union before the Second World War, the weekly said. Oman and the United Arab Emirates established foreign ties with the Soviet Union in 1985 and the development of relations with Moscow accords with their national interests, NEW TIMES added. The Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia established diplomatic relations in 1926. But the relations have been broken since 1938. Foreign diplomats here said the NEW TIMES article implies that Moscow would like to see Saudi Arabia follow Oman and the United Arab Emirates in establishing relations with the Soviet Union. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 14 Feb 86 OW] /12858

CSO: 4000/188

JAPAN-USSR COMMUNIQUE TO MENTION TERRITORIES

OW171944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, 17 January (XINHUA)--Japan and the Soviet Union will issue a joint communique containing Tokyo's long-time demand for return of its northern territories currently occupied by Soviet troops.

The KYODO News Service quoted a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official as saying that visiting Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe worked for 80 minutes at the Iikura Guesthouse before the two departed, notably satisfied with their final version on the much disputed territorial issue.

The 80-minute meeting apparently broke the ice, leading to "progress in mutual understanding," the official said. "It was a useful exchange of opinions," he added.

Japan has insisted that the planned joint communique include the 41-year-old Soviet occupation of Japan's four northern islands seized by the Soviets at the end of World War II.

A mutually accepted term on the territorial dispute, if mentioned in the joint communique to be published prior to Shevardnadze's departure from Tokyo, will for the first time mark a progress in Japan-Soviet relations, which have shown no improvement since former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's 1973 visit to Moscow.

The two countries agreed in 1973 to describe the territorial dispute as "problems unresolved since World War II," but Moscow has since repeatedly denied the existence of the problems and dismissed as merely out of the question Japan's claims to the Soviet-held northern territories.

The 57-year-old Soviet chief of foreign affairs, the first to visit Tokyo in a decade, is scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Saturday before he completes his 5-day trip to Japan on Sunday.

/12232
CSO: 4000/181

HU YAOBANG SAYS PRC-JAPANESE TIES NOW NORMAL

OW291153 Tokyo KYODO in English 1146 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 29 January KYODO--Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang told Shinji Sakai, president of KYODO News Service, Wednesday that the unfavorable situation which had existed between Japan and China has now been overcome.

Hu was referring to the official homage paid to Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on 15 August last year, the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. The shrine is dedicated to Japanese war dead.

"Generally speaking, the question has been solved smoothly," Hu was quoted as telling Sakai, who is on a 5-day tour of China due to end Saturday.

Hu is the first Chinese leader to state that the dispute arising from Nakasone's visit to the war shrine has been settled.

He told Sakai that Nakasone has contributed greatly to the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and China and that the Chinese people will never forget his friendship toward them.

He warned, however, of moves in Japan to observe the 100th birthday anniversary of the late nationalist Chinese leader Chiang Kai-Shek.

The Chinese people will be hurt if it takes place, he said.

He referred to plans being promoted by some members of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party to hold the service in memory of Chiang Kai-Shek.

/12232
CSO: 4000/181

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRC URGES JAPANESE NOT TO VISIT YASUKUNI SHRINE

OW301119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1105 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 30 January KYODO--A senior Chinese official said Thursday China hopes Japanese Government leaders would refrain from paying visits to the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo where "A-class war criminals are enshrined."

Qi Huaiyuan, assistant deputy foreign minister, also told KYODO News service President Shinji Sakai in an interview that China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian would probably pay a visit to Japan this April. Sakai is currently on a visit to China.

Wu has been invited by Japan's Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe to pay a visit to Japan this April.

Qi's remarks on Yasukuni Shrine came a day after Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang told Sakai that China regards the controversy as "settled."

Elaborating on Hu's statement, Ji said what Hu meant was that both countries must respect the feelings of the people of each other's country.

"I think Japanese Government leaders should not ever again pay tribute at the Yasukuni Shrine where class-A criminals are enshrined," Ji said.

The controversy over the shrine erupted last August when Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone paid a visit to the shrine in his official capacity as prime minister.

Nakasone later called off a visit to the shrine last fall, and Qi described the move as "wise."

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CSO: 4000/181

WESTERN NATIONS RECOGNIZE AQUINO'S GOVERNMENT

OW261730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 26 Feb 86

/Text/ Beijing, 26 Feb (XINHUA)--Governments of many Western countries have announced their recognition of the new Philippine Government headed by Corazon Aquino and expressed appreciation for the peaceful transition of power in the country, according to reports reaching here.

The countries include the United States, Austria, Canada, New Zealand, as well as Britain, France, Federal Germany, Portugal and other members of the European communities.

The U.S. recognition was announced by Secretary of State George Shultz Tuesday, who said that Washington "stands ready as always to cooperate and assist the Philippines as the government of President Aquino engages the problems of economic development and national security."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Tuesday congratulated Mrs Aquino as the new president of the Philippines and said, "we wish her well." Later, a spokesman for the prime minister's office explained that Britain does not recognize governments, only countries.

French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius condemned what he called the "dictatorship" of Ferdinand Marcos and other repressive foreign governments.

France was the first Western country making clear its stand in response to the Philippine crisis after Fabius said Monday that France is "on the side" of Philippine opposition leader Aquino.

Federal Germany sent congratulations to Aquino and described her takeover as a "victory for democracy."

Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in a congratulatory message offered his commitment to the further strengthening of ties between the peoples and governments of the two countries.

Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger expressed his wish that Aquino's new government will realize peace and unity in the country and go forward to a happy future.

New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said he greeted the nonviolent transition with "great relief."

The 12 European communities foreign ministers today gave "unofficial recognition" to Mrs Aquino as president of the Philippines. In a statement, adopted at a meeting in the Hague, the ministers "warmly commend Mrs Aquino for her consistent stand in defense of democratic principles and for the important role she is now playing the Philippines."

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CSO: 4000/183

AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN VIEWS ANZUS SECURITY COMMITMENTS

OW211725 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 21 Feb 86

/Text/ Canberra, 21 Feb (XINHUA)--Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden today reiterated Australia's security commitments under ANZUS, saying that ANZUS has "indisputable advantages" to its members.

Addressing a luncheon in Brisbane, capital city of Queensland, a northeastern state of Australia, Hayden said he recognized the "serious" problems facing ANZUS arising from New Zealand's policy on nuclear ships and the consequent difficulties between New Zealand and the United States.

He said, "the (Australian) Government disagrees with New Zealand's policy. We have worked hard and successfully to protect our defense arrangements with both Wellington and Washington. We hope that both can find a way out of their problem. We will continue to do what we can to encourage this."

Referring to the aim of Australia's arms control and disarmament policy, Hayden said that it "is to help eliminate all nuclear weapons and to help bring about complete general disarmament."

Hayden went on to say that Australia was "active" in world forums in the cause of disarmament, "but this doesn't mean that we are pacifist. We're sober realists." "Disarmament being so slow, we must be able to defend ourselves in the meantime," he stressed.

The ANZUS pact, which comprises Australia, New Zealand and the United States, was thrown into chaos early last year after New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange announced a ban on nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered warships and Washington withdrew from ANZUS war exercises in protest.

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CSO: 4000/183

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

SRV TROOPS AT CAMBODIAN-THAI BORDER--Bangkok, 25 Feb (XINHUA)--An increasing number of Vietnamese troops are being deployed along the Kampuchean-Thai border, especially in the area opposite the southern part of Thailand's Aranyaprathet District, according to Thai military sources. The nearest Vietnamese tanks are only 700 meters from the Thai border, the sources added. Early in February, the Vietnamese moved a battalion of the 512nd Regiment stationed in Battambang Province to Poy Char District and Highway 502 near the Thai-Kampuchean border, Thai military observers said. The Vietnamese troops are backed by tanks. In view of the movement of Vietnamese troops towards the border, Thailand has increased its military strength in the border districts of Taphraya and Aranyaprathet in Prachinburi Province to guard against possible Vietnamese intrusion. At the same time, a report from the key Thai border town of Aranyaprathet said that Kampuchean resistance forces recently attacked the Vietnamese troops stationed in the Chaidaon area of Sisophon District, Battambang Province, killing about 10 Vietnamese soldiers and destroying 1 troop carrier. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 25 Feb 86 OW/ 12228

CSO: 4000/183

INDIAN AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN VIEWS PAK-INDIAN RELATIONS

OW161325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1316 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Text] Islamabad, 16 February (XINHUA)--Indian Ambassador Shalandra Kumar Singh has said that the process of normalisation of Pak-Indian relations has been given a new impetus following the Ziaul Haq-Rajiv Gandhi meeting in New Delhi on 17 December last year.

This was not surprising as the two leaders had met several times earlier during which the ground was prepared, the local press today quoted the ambassador as saying.

The Indian ambassador was speaking at "meet the press" program at the Karachi Press Club yesterday afternoon. It was the first time in many years that an Indian ambassador was invited to speak on such an occasion. All the press clubs in Pakistan have such a program every week, at which foreign envoys and Pakistani celebrities are often invited to speak.

The Indian ambassador said the recent meetings between the finance ministers and the foreign and defense secretaries of the two countries have further cleared the deck for a future meaningful, mutually productive and friendler relationship in the fields of trade, travel facilities and cultural exchanges.

He also expressed the hope that further achievements would be made in the upcoming meetings of the two subcommissions in New Delhi and the two foreign ministers' meeting in Islamabad.

He denied that the new process of normalisation is being pursued under the directions from the United States. "No power on earth, however big, can dictate the two sovereign and independent nations," he said.

He said the two countries had waged three wars against each other, and had differences, but when they wanted to cooperate and promote friendship, they had done it. He recalled the signing of the Indus Water Treaty in 1960 and the Simla Agreement in 1972. Both agreements were historic and beneficial to each other, the former settled the water dispute for all times to come and the latter laid a permanent basis for peaceful relationship, he said.

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CSO: 4000/180

PAKISTAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH INDIA

OW130318 Beijing XINHUA in English 0259 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Islamabad, 12 February (XINHUA)--Pakistan's policy of normalisation of relations with India has been consistent and steadfast, Pakistan's Foreign Minister Yaqub Ali Khan said in a statement to the Senate tonight.

Founded on objective realities, the policy seeks tension-free relations with India to promote regional peace and stability which serve the best interests of the nation, the foreign minister said.

He told the house that normalisation of trade with India is part of Pakistan's overall policy of building "new patterns of peace and cooperation in South Asia."

Some progress had been made in negotiations between the two countries in concluding a comprehensive treaty for friendly relations. Last December India and Pakistan agreed to sign a treaty prohibiting attack on each other's nuclear installations, he added.

The foreign minister said these and other developments, including improvements in travel and expansion of contacts in science and culture, testified to "a turn for the better" in Pakistan's relations with India.

However, replying to criticism that improving relations with India might be to the disadvantage of Pakistan, the minister pointed out that "we must be guided above all by our own national interest. Under no circumstances can Pakistan develop relations with any other country as the cost of this principle."

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CSO: 4000/180

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BANGLADESH OPPOSITION URGES ERSHAD TO RESIGN

OW142043 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 14 Feb 86

[Text] Dhaka, 14 February (XINHUA)--Two of Bangladesh's major opposition political groupings declared today that they would take an action program on 28 February if Chief Martial Law Administrator H.M. Ershad does not resign by then.

The Seven-Party Alliance and the right-wing Jamaat-e-Ilamis Party pronounced their ultimatums to the military government at their respective rallies.

Seven-Party Alliance leader Begum Khaleda Zia said the alliance would launch a direct action program involving people of all walks of life. But no strikes and rallies will be organized, she added.

She also demanded a specific date be set for national elections under a caretaker government and asked President Ershad to resign from the army.

At its rally, the Jamaat-e-Islami Party also demanded Ershad to hand over power to a caretaker government.

The rally of another opposition alliance, the 15-Party Group, originally scheduled for the same day, was postponed to 24 February.

Political observers here believe that the shifting of the rally date is related to the government's efforts to weaken the united movement of the opposition.

Parliamentary and presidential elections in Bangladesh have been scheduled over and over again since March 1982 when Ershad took over power and promulgated martial law in the country, but none materialized because of repeated opposition boycotts.

Ershad announced yesterday at a mass rally organized by the Jativa Party that the long-delayed elections would be held in the first half of 1986.

The Jatiya Party, known as "the government political front," was established on 1 January 1986. Most of the government ministers, state and deputy ministers belong to the party.

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CSO: 4000/180

XINHUA: 'EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW' WITH PLO OFFICIAL

OW181920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 18 Feb 86

[XINHUA headline--By Rui Yingjie and Pan Li Wen: "Mideast Peace Prospect Remains Dim, Says a PLO Official"]

[Text] Amman, 18 February (XINHUA)--A PLO official pointed out today that prospect for peace in the Middle East remains dim as there has been no basic change in the U.S. stand despite some flexibility shown by Washington recently.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA, Abu Munier [name as received], director of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's office in Amman, said that the statement made by the spokesman of the U.S. State Department on 10 February that the Palestine issue was not simply a refugee problem is a 'step forward,' but what he mentioned as 'rights of the Palestinians' does not mean the U.S. recognition of the right of self-determination of the Palestinians.

The PLO can never make any concession in the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination and to establish a state, he pointed out.

There are also major differences between the PLO and the United States regarding the convening of an international conference on Mideast peace, he added.

While the United States and Israel insist that the five permanent member states of the UN Security Council attend the conference as observers without any decisionmaking power, the PLO persists that the international conference should have the power of arbitration and making decisions, he said.

As the strength of the PLO and the Arab world remains weak for the time being, 'they can gain nothing from the conference table,' he pointed out.

After concluding his current visit to Cairo, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and other PLO leading members will meet in Tunis to discuss the results of the talks in Amman and Cairo and decide what step should be taken by the PLO under the present circumstances, he disclosed.

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CSO: 4000/180

OAU CHIEF ON UK, FRG BOYCOTT, U.S. AID TO UNITA

OW021708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, March 1 (XINHUA)--Organization of African Unity Secretary General Ide Oumarou has called for a worldwide boycott of British and Federal German goods because of those countries' refusal to impose sanctions against South Africa.

Even in these times of universal condemnation of apartheid, Oumarou, a former foreign minister of Niger, said in a report to the OAU's 43rd Council of Ministers meeting here Saturday, that "the British government together with the government of the Federal Republic of Germany have openly said 'no' to sanctions against South Africa."

Oumarou said the OAU should appeal directly to trade unions especially in the transportation sectors to take up the boycott call and refuse to handle any goods being shipped to or from Britain and Federal Germany.

"It is proposed that a boycott of British and West German goods be given adequate consideration with a view to registering the OAU's non-compromising stance against collaborators of apartheid South Africa," the OAU secretary general said in his report still being debated by the meeting.

Oumarou also recommended sending a five-country delegation to the United States with an appeal to Congress to reconsider its recent repeal of the Clark amendment which banned U.S. covert supply of military aid to anti-government forces in Angola fighting against the Angolan government.

Oumarou runs the day-to-day operation of the 50-member OAU, which has its headquarters in Addis Ababa.

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CSO: 4000/188

BRIEFS

U.S. SUPPORT SCORED--Dar es Salaam, 14 February (XINHUA)--Sam Nujoma, president of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), said here today that the U.S. administration is making a "big mistake" by openly supporting Jonas Savimbi, leader of the opposition National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). Nujoma told reporters that the United States was backing the wrong horse. The people of Namibia, Angola and other countries in the region would continue their struggle to defend their independence and sovereignty, he said. Savimbi recently paid a 10-day visit to the United States beginning 28 January to lobby for support. During his visit, he held talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger. Nujoma also said that South Africa must surrender power to the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO. Namibia's independence is inevitable, he said. Nujoma arrived here Wednesday from Lusaka, Zambia, to brief Tanzanian leaders about the progress on the struggle for independence in Namibia. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 15 Feb 86 OW] /12232

CSO: 4000/179

INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIC STUDIES BODY TO PUBLISH PERIODICAL

HK080509 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 8 Jan 86 p 3

[By staff reporter Wang Gangyi]

[Text] The Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies has been spearheading China's academic exchanges with foreign countries in global security research since it was founded in 1979.

Sources from the national organization told CHINA DAILY yesterday that the institute had received more than 600 foreign visitors from more than 30 countries during the past 5 years.

A kind of academic brain trust on foreign affairs, it has various contacts with about 30 world renowned institutes for international strategic studies in Asia, North and South America and Western Europe.

Last year the director and vice-director of the institute, Wu Xiuquan and Xu Xin, visited Japan and the United States respectively. The institute also sent many of its members on academic tours to foreign countries.

The founding of the institute 5 years ago, the sources said, was spurred by the country's growing concern for pressing global issues such as peace, disarmament and regional stability. Its purpose was to strengthen exchanges of views with foreign countries on these issues to contribute to world peace and development, they said.

The institute has a membership of just less than 100, most of whom are high-ranking servicemen, retired officers and government officials. It also has many invited experts on strategic studies from both military and civilian backgrounds as its senior advisers.

Members follow their own research subjects as well as contracting to research specific topics for the Defence Ministry, which provides part of the institute's funds. The results are often offered as reference material for the Central Government.

The sources said that the institute was planning to broaden exchange channels with foreign countries and to strengthen academic studies in the coming years.

It is also planning to publish a periodical, named INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIC STUDIES, starting this year.

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CSO: 4000/182

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS BOOK ON NIETZSCHE

HK180115 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Feb 86 p 5

[Article by Ru Xin [3067 0207]: "Preface to 'Nietzsche: On the Turning Point of the Century'"]

[Text] In the history of Western philophosy, Nietzsche has always been a controversial figure.

Nietzsche said it was necessary to reassess all values, but he himself became a target of reassessment following the end of World War II. Nevertheless, this is not surprising, because history is advancing with giant strides, the world is changing rapidly, and changes will surely take place in people's thinking, concepts, and viewpoints, as well as in standards and methods for assessing things. The assessment of a person should not remain static; and the viewpoint that "final judgment can be passed on a person only when the lid is laid on his coffin" does not appear to be in conformity with dialectics. With the passage of time, many things which could not be understood by people in the past can now be understood, and many things which were neglected and abandoned by people they now attach importance to and uncover new siginficance from. Do things like this not occur frequently in history?

In China, the fate of Neitzscheanism was far from good. Early in this century, it was once in vogue among some intellectuals immediately after its introduction into China. Later on, it was distorted and made use of by some people to echo the "Nietzsche craze" started by German fascists, and hence bore various evil reputations. Despite Nietzsche's growing influence on the contemporary Western world, over the last 30 years we did not publish a single work by Nietzsche, nor did any of our country's scholars review his works. This state of affairs should not be regarded as normal. What kind of man was this Neitzsche? What new philosophical issues did he raise? How does he relate to the present? What was his role and influence in the development of contemporary Western thought? So far, not only the vast numbers of readers, but also many comrades of philosophical circles are ignorant of the answers. This backwardness in studying Nietzsche has hindered us from gaining a deep understanding of the development of contemporary Western thought. Therefore, to earnestly study Nietzsche and realistically make a scientific reassessment of his philosophy in the light of its true colors is truly an important task for the research into Western philosophy in our country.

This work by Comrade Zhou Guoping is the first attempt to reassess Nietzsche. On the basis of having conscientiously studied Nietzsche's life and works, from firsthand materials and through his independent thought, he has advanced some opinions which are quite different from previous often-quoted ideas. I feel that this should be encouraged. I hope readers will not misunderstand this work as a pleading in defense of Nietzsche. In being judged by history, only weak persons need pleading for, but Nietzsche was by no means a weak person. What he needs is not pleading but understanding. And what this book provides is precisely a new understanding of Nietzsche.

Being a product of the development of capitalist society at a particular stage, Nietzscheanism presaged the profound spiritual crisis of modern Western society in a unique form. Therefore, in studying Nietzscheanism, it is necessary to take its dual character and complexity fully into account. We should pay particular attention to investigating and studying complicated matters, respect reality, and made specific analyses using the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method. We must guard against casually arriving at some absolutely positive or absolutely negative metaphysical conclusions in the light of hearsay secondhand materials while proceeding from some simple conventional ideas and being restricted by preconditioned prejudices. Proceeding from reality and making specific analyses of specific conditions is the soul of Marxist dialectics. We should never forget this point when studying figures and ideas in the history of philosophy. Of course, in the process of doing research and making analyses, having different opinions and viewpoints is unavoidable, particularly in the case of people like Nietzsche, who might give rise to different or even opposite assessments. I believe that in dealing with academic subjects such as this, we cannot and should not demand "uniformity in public opinion." The only correct solution is to allow the starting of full and free discussion so as to enhance our understanding through "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" and cause us to find a truly Marxist and scientific explanation of Neitzscheanism based on an in-depth understanding. If this work by Comrade Zhou Guoping can arouse the interest of readers in Nietzscheanism, cause them to rethink the issues raised by Nietzsche, and promote research and study on Nietzsche, then he will have done something of great benefit for our country's research into Western philosophy.

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CSO: 4005/481

GUANGMING RIBAO URGES STUDY OF REALITIES

OW101000 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Beijing, February 10 (XINHUA)--Studying the realities in China and abroad is the most urgent task for Chinese doing research in scientific socialism, says a signed article in today's GUANGMING DAILY.

Researchers must explore many pressing issues, including the re-study of the cardinal principles of scientific socialism, gaining a deeper understanding of the fundamental tasks and basic characteristics of socialism, and re-thinking of the approach of socialism towards self-improvement and the nature of socialist reforms.

It is also necessary to study how the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee has solved political, economic and cultural problems since 1979 by applying cardinal principles of Marxism, and what workable approach has been found to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

According to the author, the solution lies in mastering the essential methods for social investigations, namely, combining Marxist theory with practice.

"It is entirely inadmissable to merely quote from books," the article says, adding that scientific socialism researchers must contribute to making theory guide practice. They must not be satisfied with explaining a few partial problems from practice or skimming over the realities.

Abroad, what needs serious study is the challenge to scientific socialism by so-called scholars of Marxist theory, the author points out.

Some people have put forth the view that an information society is replacing the industrial society, rather than socialist society replacing capitalist society.

In addition, some people deny that socialism is sure to prosper as capitalism enters its period of decline.

To refute these fallacies, the article stresses, scientific socialism researchers in China must re-study basic Marxist principles and apply them in a creative manner to analyze the change in all spheres in the capitalist, socialist and developing countries.

"This means that we must compare the past with the present and analyze the current changes in relations between classes and people," it explains.

"Scientific socialist theory will be developed in the course of the studies," it concludes.

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DRIVE UNDERWAY TO EDUCATE CITIZENS ON LAWS

OW151036 Beijing XINHUA in English 0852 GMT 15 Feb 86

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA)--China is in the midst of a nationwide drive to alert its citizens to laws passed since the late 1970's, a Ministry of Justice official said today.

China's legal system was largely dismantled during the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976). Since then, the government has been re-establishing the rule of law.

China has since passed more than 400 new laws and regulations covering political, economic and other fields.

The education drive, begun in mid-1985, was launched by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress--China's legislature--in line with a circular developed by the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the Ministry of Justice, said Guo Dezhi, head of the Ministry Propaganda Department.

According to the circular, Chinese citizens--particularly party members, government officials and young people--should be familiar with the country's laws by the end of 1990.

Officials of the country's 29 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities have all developed plans for spreading knowledge of these laws, Guo said.

In northeast China's Daqing City, for example, more than 250,000 workers and government functionaries have organized study groups on the national constitution, contract and marriage laws and criminal and civil legal procedure.

North China's Shanxi Province's 250,000 party and government officials have been attending a series of legal education lectures.

To strengthen legal education in primary schools, more than 10,000 teachers in Beijing participated in legal training sessions late last year.

In the Ningxia Hui autonomous region in northwest China, more than 70 legal experts have been regularly lecturing to party and government officials.

And in the town of Guanqiao in Shandong Province on China's east coast, the 34,400 residents between the ages of 16 and 60 have been required to participate in classes on the law in 66 evening schools run by the town government. Fifty-one of the schools are located in the town's suburbs and rural areas, where peasants can attend them.

According to Guo, efforts such as these have "already helped lower the crime rate."

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STATISTICS ON 1985 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT REPORTED

OW210741 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Beijing, February 21 (XINHUA)--Some 95.9 percent of China's school-age children were enrolled in primary schools in 1985, a 0.9 percent increase over the previous year, according to the latest statistics of the State Education Commission.

In 731, or one-third, of the nation's counties, all the school-age children were enrolled in primary schools.

In 1985, the year when China started its reform of the educational system, the structure of secondary education was also improved greatly. The enrollment of over 15,000 secondary vocational, technical and agrotechnical schools went up to over two million, while that of ordinary senior middle schools was 2.57 million.

Last year 36 percent of the total senior middle school students, totalling 4.16 million, were studying in secondary vocational and technical schools, 3.7 percent more than in the previous year.

Over 47 million students were studying in China's 93,200 middle schools last year.

In 1985, 114 colleges were newly established, bringing the total of China's institutes of higher learning to 1,016. The college enrollment was 619,000, a 30.3 percent increase over the previous year; and the total number of college students was 1.73 million, a rise of 22.03 percent. Some 316,400 college students graduated last year.

China enrolled 46,500 postgraduates, doubling the figure for 1984; the number of postgraduates reached 87,200, nearly 30,000 more than in 1984. A total of 16,800 students graduated last year.

The number of higher adult educational institutes and colleges jumped to 1,215, 59 more than 1984, with a total enrollment of 787,800 and 1.72 million students, increases of 66.3 percent and 33.4 percent, respectively.

Secondary adult education colleges also increased by over 1,000, for a total of 4,189, expanding the enrollment by 264,800, to 689,800.

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CSO: 4000/188

MORE CANDIDATES TO TAKE GRADUATE SCHOOL EXAMS

OW210746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0653 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Beijing, February 21 (XINHUA)--A record number of candidates--more than 180,000--have registered for tomorrow's annual graduate school entrance examinations.

According to officials of the State Education Commission, there are 11.9 percent more candidates this year than in 1985 for the exams, required by all graduate schools in China.

More than 16,000 candidates are expected to take the exams in Beijing while groups of more than 10,000 are expected in Jiangsu, Hubei, Hunan, Shaanxi and Sichuan provinces.

More than 580 schools of higher learning and scientific research institutions across the country will select students from those taking this weekend's tests. But however many pass, officials said, less than one-fourth are likely to be admitted.

The two-day examinations cover specialized courses and foreign languages.

To participate in the examination, all applicants must have passed required courses in political theory at their undergraduate institutions and have submitted written responses to political questions to the schools where they are applying.

While most of the exams will be graded according to centralized standards--which students must meet in every area in order to pass--the political essays for the first time this year will be evaluated individually by the graduate schools.

They said almost half of the candidates are recent college graduates while the rest have been involved in a wide range of work since they left school. Nearly 82 percent of the applicants are under 25 years old.

Not all potential graduate students participate in the examination process. Nearly 4,000 top-ranked students will be chosen to move directly into master's degree programs based on the recommendations of their schools.

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CSO: 4000/188

YOUNG PEOPLE HELP EDUCATION IN BACKWARD AREAS

HK250539 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 25 Feb 86 p 3

/Article by staff reporter Hu Sigang/

/Text/ The party Central Committee's decision to send people, most are young /as published/, from central Party and government departments to help improve education in backward areas has been proved correct and successful after only 6 months, a senior government official said.

The practice will be continued and another 3,000 young people will be sent out this autumn, Liu Bang, vice minister of State Education Commission, said on Saturday at a symposium held jointly by State Education Commission and the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League.

Twenty representatives of the educational envoys spoke at the meeting about their achievements during 6 months of living and working with local teachers and students.

The first batch of about 3,000 people was sent to help train middle and primary school teachers or teach children from backward areas in 22 provinces and autonomous regions last August following the Party's decision to fight illiteracy and raise the educational level of the whole nation.

Basic education in rural areas in China has been a weak link, according to Liu Bing. Schools are short of funds, classrooms and qualified teachers and only a few college graduates are willing to work there.

The success of this program will have farreaching effects and will be more significant than merely training local teachers, Liu said.

He said the State Education Commission was considering sending future college graduates to work in rural areas to gain firsthand experience for 1 or 2 years before being assigned jobs.

Song Defu, first secretary of the Secretariat of the Communist Youth League Central Committee, said that the CYLCC had begun to send cadres to work at county level.

"Many young people, especially students, tend to be arrogant and exaggerate their own abilities," he said. "They should be made to realize what shortcomings they might have and properly evaluate themselves."

He urged young people to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and to learn from society. They would then be able to develop a correct view of the domestic situation and better fulfill their tasks at work, he said.

Wang Jianping, a young official from the State Administration of Tourism who is teaching at Jinzhou Prefecture, Hebei Province, said he used to be over-occupied by documents and meetings when working in the office and knew little about the real situation at grassroots level. "Now the missed lesson is made up," he said.

Luo Mingyuan, a scientist from the Chinese Academy of Sciences who is teaching in Shandong Province, said the practice was necessary as well as beneficial for intellectuals to strengthen their ability to contribute to the nation's reforms. "You will realize after you go there that the experience down there will be very useful later in your work when you select research subjects," he said.

Gao Xiang, a senior student of Beijing University, said the 3,000 intellectuals were forerunners who had set good examples of devoting themselves to the motherland, the people and the socialist modernization drive and had put their personal interests second. "We students, would-be intellectuals, should study hard and follow the route firmly," he said.

/12228
CSO: 4000/187

JUSTICE MINISTRY INCREASES EDUCATION FOR CONVICTS

HK270419 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 27 Feb 86 p 1

/Article by staff reporter Zhu Ling/

/Text/ The Ministry of Justice is increasing education for prison convicts, with the aim of inbuing them with a sense of law, knowledge and the skills to become useful people when they are released.

This shift of emphasis from the principle of "reform through labor" is a response to the increase in the number of convicts since 1982. Most of the new prison inmates are juvenile delinquents who are either illiterate or have only primary education.

So far, around 10,000 general knolwedge classes have been started, with 71 percent of the prison population attending, said Wang Mingdi, deputy director of the Reform-through-Labor Administration of the Ministry of Justice.

He told CHINA DAILY yesterday the education drive was now being widely applied in all reform-through labor units in China, designed to wipe out illiteracy and give inmates up to high-school level education.

Convicts who attend are divided into classes of different grades through examinations.

"Our units are not places of punishment alone, but aim to give convicts a systematic and regular education on a correct orientation of life, basic knowledge and technical skills," he said.

"This will help them develop a fresh outlook on life and moral concepts and a sense of law," added Wang.

Since convicts come from different areas with different economic needs, rural or urban, a wide range of technical classes has been launched to make them better qualified for jobs on release.

So far, nearly 5,000 such classes have been started, with 31 percent of all inmates attending.

The trades taught include carpentry, electrical engineering, bricklaying, poultry-raising, food processing, and motor and electrial repairs.

The new approach to reforming prisoners has cut the rate of recidivism, said Shen Jinchu, a division chief of the administration.

A recent survey of nearly 10,000 released convicts freed between 1983 and 1985 in a large northern city revealed that 8.13 percent had found jobs due to earnest study during their time behind the bars.

"Surveys carried out since 1982 showed that 80 to 85 percent of released convicts are doing fine, while the percentage of those who offend again is now down to 5 to 7," She said.

The prison teaching staff is composed of police officials and inmates who were school teachers before their arrest or knew special skills.

"We also invite lecturers from local schools, with full support of the local governments," he said.

"We require that inmates attend no less than 10 to 16 hours of classes every week. Inmates below the age of 18 should have at least 24 hours a week," the division chief said.

Juvenile delinquents labor for half a day and study for the other half every weekday.

The Ministry of Justice requires all prisoners sentenced to more than 3 years to be given three certificates on release, certifying release, schooling record and technical achievements, She said.

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CSO: 4000/187

CPPCC NATIONAL COMMITTEE GIVES BOOKS TO PRISON

OW281236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 28 Feb 86

/Text/ Beijing, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--More than 1,500 books and magazines were presented to Beijing prison today by the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and two other organizations.

Yang Chengwu, vice chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC, who made the presentation, said the books would help the prison inmates study contemporary Chinese history and could thus contribute to their reform into useful members of society.

The reform of the criminals is a huge social task which merits the attention and concern of the whole society, he added.

Some of the books and magazine articles were written by veteran Chinese revolutionaries who had participated in important historical events like the long march and the anti-Japanese war. They reflect the political, military, economic and cultural situation before the founding of new China in 1949.

Xing Zhonghe, warden of the prison, briefed the vice chairman on the prison's reform program. Classes are given in politics, ideology, socialist ethics and law, he said.

To provide the inmates with more opportunity to find jobs after they are released, he added, classes in cultural subjects and 28 technical and professional training courses are offered in the prison. Most of the inmates take part in the study, he noted.

This is Beijing's only prison. It has more than 2,000 inmates, 150 of whom are women.

The prison also runs two factories making socks and plastic sandals in which the inmates work 5½ days a week.

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CSO: 4000/187

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFP DESCRIBES CONDITIONS IN PRC JAIL

HK040319 Hong Kong AFP in English 0254 GMT 4 Mar 86

/Article by Lawrence MacDonald/

/Text/ Beijing, 4 Mar (AFP)--The sign at the gate says "Virtue Forest" but those who have been detained in the high-walled compound on Beijing's northern outskirts describe a jail for the poor that is a vision of hell.

Abysmal sanitation and crowding, inadequate diets and officially-sanctioned torture that left victims temporarily unable to walk or use their hands were among the horrors recalled by former inmates of the facility--a combined jail, holding tank and mandatory "shelter" for vagrants and beggars.

"It's not a crime to be poor, so beggars can't be charged in court, but the police pick them up just the same," said a young man who had been pulled in three times.

City officials first said they were unaware of a detention facility named Gongdelin--literally "Virtue Forest."

But when told that a reporter had photographed it, they acknowledged its existence yet refused to allow a visit or accept an interview.

Little is reliably known about China's penal system outside of a few model institutions open to occasional visiting foreigners.

London-based Amnesty International charged in a report last year that China was a "major violator" of human rights and some foreign estimates put the number of people in labor camps as high as 15 million.

Unlike Beijing's number one prison, a model institution open to foreigners that houses well-connected prisoners and the country's better-known dissidents, Virtue Forest caters to those at the bottom of the social ladder.

A rare account published in a Chinese dissident magazine in 1979 said part of the prison was a compulsory "shelter" for people who petitioned authorities for redress of grievances and beggars picked up on the streets of Beijing.

Built in the late Qing Dynasty, the last imperial house to rule China, the prison is based upon the ancient taoist "Bagua," the circular representation of the eight elements believed to make up the universe, the account said.

Recent detainees described a maze-like structure in which prisoners--who were sometimes held up to 6 months without trial--easily lost their sense of direction.

"Each day begins with a lecture broadcast over the loudspeakers," a former detainee recalled.

"You have wandered aimlessly," he quoted the lecture as saying. "Some of you have had your pictures taken by foreigners, blackening the name of the motherland. Some of you have even asked foreigners for money."

Food consisted of two small rations of coarse cornbread and grey, watery soup each day. New inmates were forced to share their rations with tougher senior prisoners, he said.

"People inside too long get weak and sallow," said the informant. "When young people get out they feel hungry for weeks afterwards. Even if they have enough to eat they never feel full."

Another prisoner, arrested for showing pornographic videos, said guards punished rulebreakers by handcuffing one wrist pulled high behind the neck to the other behind the back for periods from 24 to 72 hours.

Victims, who required assistance from other prisoners to eat or defecate, were unable to use their hands properly for several days afterwards, the source said.

Other punishments recalled by the former prisoner included confining prisoners in box-like rooms lacking space to stand or sit--which left victims temporarily unable to walk--and reducing latrine access so that prisoners were forced to defecate in tiny crowded cells containing up to 14 people.

After initial detention in Virtue Forest, able-bodied youths are usually sentenced to re-education through labor at one of several camps on the outskirts of Beijing or in the more distant countryside, former inmates said.

Unlike "reform through labor"--a legal sanction requiring that charges be laid and the accused brought before a judge, "re-education through labor" is an "administrative measure" to be decided by the Public Security Bureau without recourse to the courts.

Old people and others too feeble to work, many of whom came to Beijing to escape grinding poverty in their native villages, are sent back with instructions to local authorities to prevent their returning to the capital, said a source familiar with the workings of the jail.

Some, determined to share in the urban good life, slip away from their guards on the train and return, a few arriving back in Beijing the same day they were shipped out.

Few escape the authorities for long, as plain-clothed spotters and uniformed police pick out anybody in ragged clothes and demand that they produce identification and explain why they have come to Beijing.

Those who fail to answer satisfactorily are sent to Virtue Forest, sometimes for the third or fourth time.

A New York-based Asian human rights expert said that based on other available accounts, conditions in Virtue Forest appeared to be about average for nonmodel prisons in China.

The percentage of people picked up for vagrancy and begging in Beijing may be higher than elsewhere, however, because of an official desire to maintain the capital as an orderly showplace for foreign and Chinese visitors, the expert said.

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SATELLITE TV EDUCATION WORK MEETING ENDS

OW020406 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1509 GMT 28 Feb 86

/Excerpts/ Beijing, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--A work meeting on satellite-transmitted television education concluded today in Beijing. The meeting made preliminary arrangements for developing the work of televised education in our country through a leased international satellite channel, beginning 1 July this year.

Using the satellite-transmitted television to develop education and opening a special television channel for this purpose is a significant policy decision in reforming China's educational system and an effective measures suited to our national conditions for the development of long-distance education. The special television channel for educational programs will focus on training primary and middle school teachers and developing adult education and vocational technical education. As revealed at this meeting, which opened on 25 February under the sponsorship of the State Education Commission, several millions of primary and middle school teachers in our country are expected to receive training through the satellite-transmitted television education programs during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

The meeting discussed the establishment of organs for developing satellite-transmitted television education, the necessary equipment, the financial sources for their operating expenses, and other related questions.

During the meeting, Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, received the participating comrades and spoke to them.

The meeting was attended by responsible persons from education as well as radio and television departments of 29 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities in the country and leading comrades in charge of education from some provinces and cities. Also present were representatives from the related ministries and commissions of the State Council.

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CSO: 4000/186A

TWO NEW TELEVISION SERIALS GAIN POPULARITY

OW281944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 28 Feb 86

/Text/ Beijing, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--Truthfully reflecting the present-day life, voicing people's aspirations and answering the call of the times, these are the opinions of the public about two homemade TV serials these days.

"A New Star" and "World Regained" have attracted viewers since they were televised nationwide by China's Central Television Station (CCTV) just a month ago.

And letters of praise from the audience keep flooding into CCTV, Taiyuan television station, producer of "A New Star," and China National Television Movie Center, producer of "World Regained."

"A New Star," adapted from Ke Yunlu's novel of the same name, tells the story of how a young Communist Party official carried out arduous reforms in a backward county. It shows people an overall picture of the social changes in today's Chinese rural areas and conveys a message that only the country's current reform drive can bring people a better life.

Zhang Guangnian, vice chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association, said the serial's popularity shows people's concern about the reform drive, which is closely related to China's future.

"World Regained" deals with China's efforts to reform juvenile delinquents. After the serial was broadcast, many prestigious newspapers, such as the GUANGMING DAILY, CHINA YOUTH NEWS and WEN HUI BAO, organized audience forums. Most viewers held that the serial is a telling exposure of the wounds of the "cultural revolution" and depicts a new, moving human relationship. It is a pillar of ideological education, as well as a good "textbook" for spreading knowledge of the law.

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CSO: 4000/187

BEIJING REVIEW ON LACK OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS

OW020716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0654 GMT 2 Mar 86

/Text/ Beijing, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--Chinese women still do not enjoy totally equal rights with men in many fields, the latest issue of BEIJING REVIEW said in an article to commemorate the International Women's Day on 8 March.

The article said that after 3 decades' striving the nation had 43.24 million working women in 1985, 36.4 percent of its work force, compared with the 7.5 percent in 1949.

"Although socialism has opened up new vistas for Chinese women, the problem of allowing women to share equal rights and status with their male counterparts in all fields is far from being resolved," the weekly said.

It held that "the more a society is made up of separate strata, the less chance for the women to achieve equal status."

The ratio between China's male and female scientists and technicians is 2.1:1, while that between those who have acquired the titled of engineer is 4.4:1, and that between those who got the titles of senior engineer is 7.6:1.

The story owed it to the influence of obsolete feudal ideology in the long history of China, when women enjoyed lower status and lower level of education.

"Although feudalism was subject to criticism after the democratic revolution and later the socialist revolution, the idea of men standing superior to women still lingers on and news about infringements on women's rights and interests is still frequent."

The story noted that it is easier for men to find jobs in factories or to be enrolled by schools.

Among the 800 million people living in the countryside, more than 200 million are illiterate or semiliterate, 70 percent of whom are women.

Sociologists have found that men do not care about their spouses' educational level, "rather, they prefer women to be young, beautiful and capable of doing household work."

The only way out for the women's emancipation, the article said, is to speed up social evolution and maintain unremitting struggle against traditional feudal practices.

And women are called on to keep their sense of dignity and self-respect by working to improve their abilities and status.

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CSO: 4000/187

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

WRITER DING LING'S CONDITION WORSENS--Beijing, 19 Feb (AFP)--The health of Chinese writer Ding Ling has recently taken a turn for the worse, an informed source said here today. The same source gave no indication of the nature of the illness that has kept the writer in a hospital here for the past few weeks. Ding Ling, 79, is one of the most eminent figures in modern Chinese literature and a leading representative of a dissident movement among Communist writers in China during the 1950's. Despite winning the Stalin prize in 1951 for her novel "The Sun Rises on the Sanggana River," she was labeled a "rightist" in a 1956 campaign and only reappeared on the official scene in 1979 after 20 years in prison for reform-through-labor camps. She is currently vice president of the Chinese Federation of Arts and Letters. /Text/ /Hong Kong AFP in English 1252 GMT 19 Feb 86 HK/ 12228

UNIVERSITIES AGAIN ALLOWED TO STUDY DOSTOYEVSKIY--Shanghai, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--The stories and novels of Fyodor Dostoyevskiy, taboo during the 1966-1976 "cultural revolution," are again being studied in Chinese universities. Study of the Russian writer's works resumed as part of China's "opening to the outside world," which began in 1979, Ye Shuifu, president of the Soviet literature Research Society of China, said today. Ye spoke on the last day of the society's National Symposium on Dostoyeveskiy (1821-1881), the first of its kind ever held since the founding of new China in 1949. Chinese versions of Dostoyevskiy's most famous novels--including "Crime and Punishment," "The Idiot," "The Possessed" and "The Brothers Karamazov"--were first published in the 1920's, Ye added. And, he said, extensive studies of his works were made beginning in 1949. Since 1979, new editions and anthologies of Dostoyevskiy's writings have been published here, and scholars in Beijing and Shanghai have written analyses of his work. Sixty papers were read at the 6-day symposium, which was attended by 120 scholars. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 28 Feb 86 OW/ 12228

COCA-COLA TO SPONSOR CHINA'S NATIONAL GAMES--Guangzhou, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--The Coca-Cola Co. became the first international company to sponsor any of China's national games when China agreed to choose "Coca-Cola" as the exclusive cola drink for the Sixth National Games here today. A contract was signed here today by the China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corp., represented by its Guangdong foodstuffs branch, the National Games Service Corp. and the Coca-Cola China Ltd. The service corporation was recently set up specifically for organizing the games. Scheduled to be held between

November and December of 1987 in 36 different venues around Guangdong Province, the 44-event national games will be the first of its kind ever to have sponsorship from international companies. And for the first time that foreign spectators are invited to attend. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 1452 GMT 28 Feb 86 OW/ 12228

FIRST JOUNALISM SCHOOL OPENS IN BEIJING--Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--China's first college journalism institution, the China School of Journalism, has been inaugurated here in the western suburbs and will enroll students later this year. "Our school will enroll postgraduates, college students and inservice trainees," said veteran journalist Zhou Lifang, who is the executive associate dean of the school. Postgraduates will major in international and domestic news, while trainees will include reporters and editors from the news media as well as teachers specializing in journalism. Mu Qing, director general of the XINHUA News Agency, has been appointed dean of the school. Journalists from XINHUA and other mass media and college teachers will be invited as teachers. Students and trainees will have the chance to practice at XINHUA and its branches throughout the country. "We'll also make academic exchanges with our counterparts abroad," Zhou said. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 3 Mar 86 OW/ 12228

STAMPS MARKING DONG BIWU'S BIRTH CENTENARY--Beijing, 3 Mar (XINHUA)--The Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications will issue a set of two stamps Wednesday to commemorate the centenary of the birth of the late veteran communist Dong Biwu. Dong Biwu was a founder of the Chinese Communist Party and one of the outstanding leaders of the party and state. Before he died on 2 April 1975 in Beijing at the age of 90, he was a member of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. One stamp with a face value of 8 fen shows his portrait and the other, with a face value of 20 fen, depicts Dong attending the UN conference in San Francisco on 25 April 1945. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 1452 GMT 3 Mar 86 OW/ 12228

SHAANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OPENS--The 17th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in (Xingchenghuang) building, Xian, yesterday [20 February]. The main item on the agenda of this meeting was to discuss and adopt the draft decisions on holding the fourth session of the Sixth Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress and the draft agenda of the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. At yesterday's meeting, Vice Chairman Wei Minghai rendered a report from the Credentials Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on the situation regarding deputies and in examining the deputies elected through a bye-elections. Vice Chairman Deng Guozhong gave explanations on the draft provisional regulations governing the motions of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress. Chairman Yan Kelun presided over yesterday's meeting. Vice Chairman Li Lianbi, Chen Ming, Hou Zonglian, Yuan Zhengting, Yu Ming, Xiong Yingdong, Liu Lizhen, and He Chenghua attended the meeting. Vice Governor Lin Jizhou; (Liu Mingjie), vice president of the Provincial Higher People's Court; and Qian Lin, deputy chief procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorate, attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates. [Excerpts] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Feb 86 HK] /12858

1990 ASIAN GAMES--Beijing, 20 February (XINHUA)--Beijing workforce will soon be building 15 new gymnasiums and stadiums and facelifting 11 existing ones for the 1990 Asian Games to be staged here. At a mobilization meeting here today, city authorities called on local builders and personnel concerned to pool their efforts and try their utmost to make the sports facilities meet the requirements of the Asian Olympic Council. The 15 new establishments include an athletic stadium, a velodrome, a softball diamond, a natatorium, a hockey pitch, a handball gym, an indoor tennis court and etc. A dozen practice gyms will be added to the main construction apart from the Asiad Village and press centre to be built in the city. Only rowing and yachting will be held outside Beijing in the port city of Qinhuangdao, northeast China. This is the first time China hosts multi-event games and some 4,500 athletes are expected to compete here in 1990 at the 11th Asiad. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1301 GMT 30 Feb 86 OW] /12232

NEW AUTONOMOUS COUNTIES CREATED--Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA)--New autonomous counties--13 in all--were created for Manchu, Lahu, Va, Pulang, Dai, Lisu, Yi, Hani, Miao, Yao, Hui and Tu minority nationality people in 1985, according to the overseas edition of the PEOPLE'S DAILY today. This brings the total number of autonomous counties to 93, apart from three autonomous banners (the Mongolian equivalent of a county). [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 13 Feb 86 OW] /12858

CHINESE VARIANT PRONUNCIATION--Beijing, 14 January (XINHUA)--"Table of Approved Variant Pronunciation for Putonghua [commonly-spoken language]" which has been examined and approved by the State Commission on Language Planning, the State Education Commission, and the Ministry of Radio and Television will be published for use in the near future. It will promote the standard pronunciation and has a bearing on popularizing Putonghua. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0907 GMT 14 Jan 86 OW] /12232

CSO: 4005/481

SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION UNDER STALIN'S LEADERSHIP DISCUSSED

Nanchang JIANGXI SHEHUE KEXUE [JIANGXI SOCIAL SCIENCES] in Chinese, No 6, 15 Dec 85, pp 79-84

[Article by Yang Fengchun [2799 6646 2504] and Liu Shaochuan [0491 4801 1556]: "Some Understandings on Stalin's Leadership of Soviet Union Socialist Construction"]

[Text] 3. Correctly Understand and Utilize All Types of Foreign and National Relationships; Make Thorough Use of Foreign Conditions to Accelerate National Construction

In the socialist construction practices of the USSR, Stalin correctly understood and utilized the various domestic and foreign relationships, and by constantly maintaining a foundation of self-reliance and autonomy he correctly utilized international economic and technological conditions to accelerate domestic socialist construction.

The Trotskyite and Zinoviev elements were unable to see the potential of relying on the USSR's own strength in building socialism, and they also could not see how to correctly utilize foreign conditions to carry out and to accelerate the construction of domestic socialism. Stalin correctly analyzed foreign and domestic conditions and steadfastly relied upon the strength of the workers, peasants and the masses, depended on coordination of domestic industry and agriculture, relied on the domestic marketplace, and with self-reliance, independence and autonomy he built the socialist economy. At the same time, he thoroughly took advantage of the contradictions of capitalism to actively develop foreign trade, and took full advantage of all possibilities in foreign economic and technological conditions to accelerate domestic socialist construction.

First, there was emphasis on steadfast adherence to the policy of self-reliance, with concern for the well-being of the workers, peasants and masses and motivation of peasant enthusiasm for socialist construction.

Stalin's fundamental principle of the entire nation building socialism under condition's of capitalist encirclement placed reliance on the socialist enthusiasm and creativity of the country's workers, peasants and masses. He united belief in and reliance on the country's workers, peasants and masses to build socialism with steadfast adherence to to socialist construction in order to provide practical benefits for the workers, peasants and masses.

Stalin's basic point of building socialism in one nation was founded on belief in the socialist enthusiasm of the country's workers, peasants and masses and on reliance on the strength of the country's workers and peasants. Stalin strongly emphasized using activism of the workers, peasants and masses in socialist construction and in socialist transformation, he promptly replied to and resolved their questions and requests, and he enthusiastically approved of and supported the creativity of the workers, peasants and masses. He was concerned with improvements in the living conditions of the workers, peasants and masses. He opposed neglect of the need for socialist accumulation and expanded reproduction, was opposed to the the mistaken trend of demands for immediate large wage increases, and also opposed the mistaken tendency of distorting socialism as commonly shared poverty. He acknowledged the differences between the worker-peasants and the cities, but these could only be gradually reduced rather than immediately eliminated. He advocated firm support of compensation according to labor, acknowledged the differences bewtween wages and livelihood and constantly criticized egalitarianism. Stalin was outstanding in his historical period for achieving success in improving the livelihood of the workers, peasants and masses: In 1924-1925 national income in the USSR was only 15.5 billion rubles, in 1933 this rose to 48.5 billion rubles, and by 1938 it had again increased to 105 billion rubles. By 1932 the USSR had eliminated urban unemployment. The livelihood of the peasants also was geatly improved. Prior to the October Revolution, 60 percent of the Russian peasant households were poor peasants. By 1928, only 30 percent of the peasant households were poor peasants. In 1932, just when the First 5-Year Plan was completed ahead of schedule, poverty had already been eliminated in the countryside, during the Second 5-Year Plan the currency income of collective villages had already more than doubled over that of 1933, and this made progress in improving the livelihood of the peasants. This was very commendable for those times, and greatly stimulated the enthusiasm of the masses for building annd protecting socialism.

Second, there was support of peaceful existance, active development of foreign economic relationships, and the utilization of foreign conditions to accelerate domestic socialist construction.

Stalin thoroughly observed how soviet countries suffered serious consequences created by imperialist armed intervention, in that after the proletariat grasped power they did not have a peaceful international environment, leaving no way to carry out socialist economic construction. Consequently, he fought for and sustained a situation of "peaceful coexistence" with capitalist nations as a basic principle of foreign relations for socialist countries. At the same time, he also observed that in order to accelerate domestic socialist construction it was necessary as well as possible to utilize the capital and the advanced technology and equipment of capitalist countries. Consequently, he enthusiastically advocated development of foreign economic relations. He closely united the foreign policies of the soviet countries with their foreign economic connections in order to make them jointly serve domestic socialist construction.

In conducting socialist construction under conditions of capitalist encirclement, Stalin was extremely concerned about class struggle on the international scale as well as struggles for liberation by the international proletariat and oppressed peoples, so he supported and upheld these struggles through the party's foreign tasks. However, in terms of national foreign policy, he constantly maintained a policy of peace and used it to expose and smash imperialist warmongering. He moreover maintained a situation of "peaceful coexistence" and also used these peaceful conditions to firmly support and promote matters of domestic socialist construction. The imperialists exercised countless plots to harm USSR interests, but Stalin also was skilled in such struggles. He took advantage of contradictions in the capitalist world to smash the economic embargo imposed by the capitalist nations and developed foreign trade through the mutual supply of needs and through the importation of foreign advanced technology and equipment. He steadfastly sought to maintain relationships of "peaceful coexistence" with capitalist nations under the premise of mutual non-intereference in internal affairs. He struggled to take advantage of foreign loans on the basis of mutual interests. He advocated the active improvement of relationships with neighbor nations and smashing the imperialists' warmongering and armed incursions. He mercilessly exposed the imperialists' plots to invade and called upon the army to strengthen military preparations for defense of the homeland. These struggles which Stalin led enabled the USSR to have a relatively long period in which to find the time to attend to peaceful national construction, fully utiliize all possible foreign capitalist economic conditions to develop the country's socialist economy, postpone struggle with imperialism, and strengthen their own economy and national defense.

Stalin advocated reliance on a strong national proletariat and peasantry, reliance on the domestic marketplace, and the independent construction of socialism as the basis upon which to carry out peaceful policies and actively develop foreign economic relations founded on mutual interests. This foreign policy was correct and it benefited domestic construction. However, he also suffered the slander and attacks of the Trotsky-Zinoviev anti-Party alliance. They villified USSR foreign economic relations as a unification of the USSR economy with capitalist economics, saying that the USSR already was under the control of worldwide capitalist economics and that it had already become an "appendage" of the capitalist world. In his refutation of this Stalin said, "The belief that our socialist economy is a self-contained group and in no way relys on the national economy of neighboring countries is extreme stupidity. Can we assert that a socialist economy absolutely cannot have any imports or exports, that it can not import what it does not have and that it cannot export its own products? Of course not! No such assertion can be made." At the same time he also pointed out, "Does this mean that since there are no countries absolutely independent of reliance on other countries there also cannot be an independent national economy for any country? No! Not at all. Our reliance on other countries is exactly the same as their reliance upon us." "It is necessary to distinguish the mutual reliance between countries from a country's economic independence." (Footnote 1) ("The Complete Works of Stalin" Vol 9, pp 118-119)

In the practices of socialist construction, Stalin clearly recognized and moreover relied on the the internal factors which were decisive in the success of socialist construction, and he also recognized and utilized the foreign conditions. He not only realized the basic contradictions between the socialist system of the USSR and the capitalist world, he also realized the necessity and the possibility of "peaceful coexistence" between the USSR and the capitalist nations. Moreover, he took advantage of this possibility. He adhered to real conditions both domestic and foreign in utilizing all possible domestic and foreign conditions and transformed into reality the potential of building socialism throughout the country.

4. Steadfast Adherence to the Basic Laws of Social Development; Completely Fulfill the National Economic Responsibility of Dual Transformation

In the experiences of struggling to establish and consolidate the socialist economic base, Stalin steadfastly followed the basic laws of social development, and in so doing he led the party and the people to overall victory in socialist construction.

First, in accordance with the requirements of the basic laws of social development, there were decisive changes in all production mode responsibilities.

While explaining the basic laws of social development Stalin pointed out that the production methods of socialist material goods is the main force in determining the overall shape of society, deciding the social system and determining the development of one system into another. "Since the mode of production includes the social production forces as well as the people's production relationships it thereby manifests the unification of the two in the the material goods process." (Footnote 2) ("The Selected Works of Stalin", (1934-1952), p 196) He also gave a clearcut explanation: "The application of production tools in the production of material goods, and the possession of certain production experience and work capability in utilizing production tools, together with the people who understand the material means of production---all of these are factors which together form the social production forces." They "at any time and under any system, just the same as the social production forces, are the main factors of production." (Footnote 3) (op. cit., p 197)

Stalin also pointed out that changes in the mode of production will most certainly also bring about changes throughout the whole social system and in social thought, political viewpoints and political institutions and moreover will bring about a transformation of the entire social and political structures. At different stages of progress people use different modes of production and experience different livelihood modes.

Stalin used these two aspects of the mode of production and their decisive roles in his determination of the actual tasks in constructing the socialist economic base. He determined that the task of transforming the national economy consisted of these two factors, the socialist transformation of the production relationships and the transformation of the production forces with the most modern technology. He said that transforming the national economy requires "basic rebuilding and transformation of industry and agriculture, a change of their technological foundation and equiping them with modern technology." "This is not limited to their technological foundation, it is necessary to simultaneously transform society's economic relationships." (Footnote 4) ("The Complete Works of Stalin" Vol 12, p 264) In order to build the material foundation of socialism, he steadfastly restructured the entire mode of production, and did not confine it to changes in the production relationships.

Second, is an emphasis on science and technology and vigorous promotion of progress in the production forces to promote restructuring of the production relationships.

When Stalin explained the nature and role of the production forces he pointed out, "Production forces are the most active parts of production and the most revolutionary. First there is the transformation and development of the production forces, and after that the people's production relationships and the economic relationships depend on these changes and act together with them to produce suitable changes." (Footnote 5) ("The Selected Works of Stalin" (1934-1952), p 197) He also pointed out that the transformation and progress of the production forces "first of all start from the transformation and development of the production tools." (Footnote 6) (loc. cit.) Because of this, in his overall changes to the mode of production and in the process of implementing the dual responsibilities in the transformation of the national economy, Stalin greatly emphasized the training of human talent in science and technology, repeatedly emphasized the study, attainment and promotion of science and technology, the superior development of machine manufacture and the development of the production forces. His famous slogans "technology is decisive in all matters" and "the cadres are decisive in all affairs" thoroughly express the great value he placed on the development of science and technology and the development of the production forces.

In transforming the entire national economy Stalin strongly emphasized the unification of national industrialization with the collectivization of the nation's agriculture. He believed that only agricultural nations are transformed into socialist industrialized nations, and that with simultaneous transformation of the the small-scale peasant economy into modern highly mechanized production, and finally with unification of the two, was the only way to construct a socialist economic base. Stalin believed that in order to realize the unification of the industrial and agricultural economies under the leadership of socialist industry it was first necessary to accelerate progress in socialist large-scale industrialization and make national industrial modernization the foundation for motivating and aiding the realization of agricultral collectivization. The collectivization of USSR agriculture even today still needs further research into its successes and shortcomings, however its developments are tied to the modernized technology and equipment provided by socialist heavy industry.

Third was the destruction of village capitalism and the implementation of socialist transformation.

In both theory and practice Stalin placed great emphasis on the role of the production forces in promoting change, but he also pointed out that under conditions of an existing exploitative class or a private ownership system, the law that the production relationships must suit the character of the production forces does not naturally emerge but must undergo class struggle by the revolutionary class. Consequently, when he was carrying out reform of the old production relationships he did not soley rely on the progress of the production forces but only used that as a foundation and steadfastly maintained an attack on the urban proletariat. He mobilized the entire party to organize the workers, peasants and masses to launch an attack against village capitalism, to complete the task of destroying the exploitive class. In industry, agriculture and commerce, he completed the task of socialist transformation by building a socialist economic system.

Fourth was protection of the the socialist production relationships and promotion of great progress in the production forces.

How did Stalin protect and use socialist production relationships to accelerate development of the production forces? One way was to protect and use production relationships which were based on the whole people ownership system to energetically promote national industrialization. Stalin made full use of the post-October Revolution expropriation against the bourgeoisie to establish an economy with a whole people ownership system and promote the development of socialist industrialization. A second way was to adhere to the needs of developing socialist industrialization and carry out socialist transformation of the small peasant economy. With the high speed development of socialist heavy industry Stalin analyzed the old production relationships based on the backward, disorganized small-scale private ownership system and saw that it had become an obstacle which hindered greater developments in agriculture, and that backwardness in agriculture already could not respond to the needs in developing national industrialization. Therefore, under Stalin's leadership the Party Central Committee led the peasants along the road of colllectivization, and moreover used modern technology to equip agriculture and promote development of the agriculture production forces. The third way emphasized that after the socialist transformation was completed it would be necessary to use all possible tactics to protect the new socialist production relationships. Starting in 1933, Stalin unceasingly emphasized the protection of the public ownership system and the protection of socialist production relationships, and placed the emphasis of socialist construction on the tasks of grasping and promoting technology, improving labor productivity and attaining a world level of progress. A fourth way was to point out that socialist production relationships follow the forward progress of the production forces and should also undergo adjustments. After Stalin pointed out that the USSR production relationships are completely suited to the production force conditions, he further pointed out that the transformation and development of the production forces would sooner or later lead to the transformation and development of the production relationships.

Because Stalin correctly understood and applied the dialectical laws of the production forces and production relationships, he led the party and the people in attaining complete victory in socialist construction. This victory is expressed in the following four aspects: Completion of the task of socialist transformation and establishment of a socialist economic base. 2. Completion of the technological transformation of the national economy and the transformation of an agricultural nation into an industrial nation. 3. The creation of a new world record for speed of industrial growth, thus fully demonstrating the great superiority of the socialist economic system. 4. The beginning of the creation of labor productivity even higher than that of capitalism.

5. Improvement of Party and State Apparatus Work According to the Need for Development of Socialist Construction

In the practice of carrying out socialist construction Stalin fully valued the enormous usefulness of Marxism-Leninism, the USSR Communist Party (Bolshevik) and the Soviet government. On the one hand, he steadfastly used Marxism-Leninism to educate the party and the people to build socialism with full confidence in victory, steadfastly maintain party leadership and the dictatorship of the proletariat, rely on the party and the state to mobilize and organize the workers, peasants and the masses and train socialist construction human talent to accomplish the socialisist transformation of the national economy and accomplish the most modern technological transformation, thus enabling the superstructure to serve the tasks of completing and consolidating the foundation of the socialist economy. In another area he repeatedly emphasized that all aspects of the party, state, unions, and economic institutions must act in accordance with the objective needs for the victorious development of matters in socialist construction by improving their all-round actual work and overcoming the thoughts and style of bureaucratism, by closely uniting with the masses, improving the mobilization and organization of human and material resources to engage in new attacks and grasp new victories.

Stalin was very thorough in mantaining the aspect of superstructure service to the economic foundation, he not only ensured that the proletarian dictatorship nucleus of the superstructure would serve the transformation of the old overall production relationships and serve the protection of the socialist new production relationships, it moreover would directly serve the development of science and technology and serve reconstruction of the production forces with the most modern technology.

First, there was steadfast maintenance of the ideological teachings of Marxism-Leninism and united economic work in order to strengthen the party's political work.

In the overall process of socialist construction, Stalin always emphasized theoretical work and uphold ideological education. He unified concrete conditions, repeatedly propagandized Marxism-Leninism and criticized opportunism. He especially demonstrated Lenin's theory that socialism would first be victorious in one country, he educated the broad party membership and the workers, peasants and masses to clearly recognize the road ahead, firmly fix the belief that socialism must triumph, take hold of their own fate, fiercly engage in struggle and overcome difficulties. He educated the party members and masses to cast off the bonds of outdated ideology and attack mistaken ideology, and contribute their intelligence and energy to matters of socialist construction.

Stalin constantly and repeatedly utilized all of the great accomplishments that socialism had already achieved, demonstrated the superiority of the socialist system and proved the correctness of the general party line, using them to encourage the people to steadfastly uphold socialism, overcome capitalism and criticize and resist international capitalist influences.

In the proces of building socialism Stalin paid close attention to great political matters both foreign and domestic and inside and outside of the party. He emphasized that in economic work it was necessary to strengthen the party's political work and heighten political awareness, rather than just be satisfied with accomplishments on the economic front. He both emphasized the glorious responsibility of the political workers and also emphasized the unavoidability of party political work, the need to unite politics and economics, strengthen the mutual compatibility of economic work with political work, and undergo political work to enable the economic work to more easily make progress toward the future.

In the process of construction Stalin greatly valued theoretical research work. He himself not only researched and solved theoretical problems arising from actual work, he moreover required that theoretical workers make theoretical work match and excel practical work. "Theoretical work not only must catch up to practical work it moreover must exceed practical work and arm our practical workers to struggle for the socialist victory." "If a theory is a correct one, it will enable the practical workers to determine the direction, clearly see the future and have complete faith in their work, and believe that our endeavors most certainly will succeed. In our socialist construction endeavors, all of this has and moreover cannot but have great import." (Footnote 7) ("The Complete Works of Stalin" Vol 12, pp 126-127)

Second, is to firmly uphold leadership by the party and the proletarian dictatorship.

Under the proletarian dictatorship the superstructure is the centralized manifestation of service to the economic base, namely, that the Communist Party must lead state power in the actual organization of the nation's socialist construction. The party and the state both must serve the construction and consolidation of the socialist economic base. The great accomplishments and the process of USSR socialist construction both demonstrate that the Communist Party of the USSR under Stalin's leadership truly provided great usefulness in leading the state in carrying out socialist construction.

Stalin repeatedly pointed out that upholding and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship is the political premise for constructing a socialist economic base and is the guarantee for accomplishing socialist construction. The Soviet nation not only was not only a powerful tool to repress bourgeois resistance and smash imperialist incursions and interference, it also was a powerful tool in the party leadership of socialist construction. In order to enable the soviet state apparatus to truly serve socialist construction, Stalin repeatedly asked that it continually improve the practical work of the state apparatus in accordance with the party's historical task and actual progression of transforming the national economy and building the socialist economic base. The basic needs in improving the work of the state apparatus were to make its work closer to the masses, suit needs in matters of socialist construction to make forward progress, be effective and timely in mobilizing and organizing human and material resources to engage in building industry and agriculture; which means to have even better organization and expression of the creativity and enthusiasism of the masses in economic construction, heighten the zeal for labor, initiate labor competitions and create even higher labor productivity.

Third, is reliance on the people and the masses, opposition to bureaucratism, and improvements in the work of the party and the state.

Stalin repeatedly pointed out that the bureaucratic elements in the party and the state organs despise, restrict and repress the creativity and enthusiasim of the broad masses for socialist construction. Consequently, in order to construct socialism even better the party and the state must rely on the supervision and help of the party-member masses and the broad worker- peasant masses in exposing and overcoming bureaucratism.

Stalin pointed out the protracted nature of bureacratism and the necessity and correct method for combating it. He said:

"It is mandatory to struggle against bureaucratic elements, for just as long as we still hold state authority and as long as the state exists the task will always face us. This is another truth." (Footnote 8) (op. cit., Vol 10, p 273)

"But there must be a sense of propriety, if our struggle against bureaucratism in the state organs encounters resistance which is is brought to the stage of destruction of these state organs, brought to the stage where popular trust hits the very bottom, and brought to the point of planning its overthrow, this would be the very rejection of Leninism. (Footnote 9) (loc. cit.)

He pointed out that for the state organs to completely eliminate bureaucratism it would be necessary to systematically improve the state organs to enable them to approach the masses and rely on human talent that is loyal to worker class affairs to rennovate it, use the communist spirit to transform it and it will not be overthrown or bring about a loss of public trust. "Lenin correctly said, "If there were no state organs, we would be done for long ago. If we don't carry out a systematic and tenacious struggle to improve the state organs we then will be destroyed before we are able to complete construction of the socialist foundation'." (Footnote 10) (op. cit., Vol 10, p 274)

Stalin pointed out that the most reliable method of eliminating bureaucratism is to improve the cultural level of the workers and peasants. He said that raising the cultural level of the working class and the worker-peasant masses is an important lever in improving the state organs or any other organs.

In 1936, the USSR thoroughly revised the constitution based on the foundation of the complete socialist victory. Stalin pointed out the necessity of using legislative devices to regularize the already accomplished socialist industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture and the democratization of socialism, completely democratize the nation's political life, "expand the base of the broad worker class dictatorship enabling that dictatorship to become a more lively and consequently stronger entity in exercising leadership over society." (Footnote 11) ("The Selected works of Stalin" (1934-1952), p 98) After this, Stalin continued to emphasize that USSR state organs must make economic work into a lofty and glorious responsibility and strengthen actual leadership. He mobilized the masses to oversee the state worker personnel, asking them to be responsible to the people and serve them.

An overview shows that Stalin truly made the construction of socialism into another central task of the party and the people. Of course, this is not to say that the work of the party and the state organs was not without error and that there were not losses in construction. There definitely were errors and losses. Stalin himself also made errors. The lesson of these errors is that we really need to make further studies. Moreover, in our own work we must strenuously avoid serious mistakes. But, we must also see that in Stalin's errors regarding state organ work and in regard to systems and styles which were unsuited to the needs of the economic base, he started with steadfast adherence to the interests of socialist construction, he did not hold back in criticizing and exposing, and this enabled the party and the state organ work to advance and guarantee the victorious advances of socialist construction.

6. Conclusion

Stalin lived in a USSR surrounded by capitalism, the national economy had suffered severe destruction, moreover it was a country backward in science and technology and dominated by a small peasant economy, but it took only 15 years for him to lead the Soviet nation in the overall completion of the socialist transformation and the most modern technological transformation of the whole national economy, thus changing the USSR from a backward agricultural nation into a socialist industrialized powerful nation. Before the Russian people carried out the anti-fascist struggle to protect the country, the level of technological equipment and the scope of the most modern technological equipment of Soviet industrial production had already reached the level of the advanced world. The rate of industrial growth also was first place in the world. USSR agriculture had already become largest in scope throughout the world and the rate of mechanization highest among the collectivized nations. The USSR of that time had already eliminated urban unemployment and rural poverty. The material and cultural lives of the broad workers grew and increased along with the national economy. The worker masses' socialist enthusiasm and creativity increasingly grew, each battlefront overflowed with advanced workers who fully grasped new technology, promoted new technology and created new quotas. They already began to create even higher labor productivity than capitalism, and they moreover resolved to match and even exceed the capitalist advanced nations. The accomplishments that the USSR achieved at that time were of world wide historical significance. It proved the Marxist-Leninist theory of the inevitable victory of socialism. It thoroughly demonstrated that the socialist system is superior to the capitalist system.

Under the conditions of capitalist encirclement Stalin was filled with confidence in the inevitable victory of socialism, steadfastly upheld

Leninism, utilized the great accomplishments and practical experience of socialist construction to demonstrate, enrich and develop Lenin's theory, truly continuing and developing the socialist revolutionary efforts initiated by Lenin. Stalin's support of Marxism-Leninism was based on realities bravely walked uncharted ways, the revolutionary spirit of struggling forward with feet firmly planted on the ground is worthy of our intensive research and absorption. Of course, Stalin was just like all historical personages, not only having undying historical contributions but also having undeniable flaws and errors. We and other later generations all have the right and the responsibility to scientifically, historically and realistically, analyze, criticize, and distinguish the correct and incorrect aspects, so that under new historical conditions there can be continued promotion of his good points and prevention and control of his bad points. As followers who observe and criticize our precedessors, we cannot escape historical conditions and be overcritical of our predecessors, even less can we attribute our own mistakes in our study and work to our forerunners. A study of the actual significance of Stalin not only lies in his successful construction of the first socialist nation, moreover his pioneering spirit is expressed in the construction and development of socialism, and there also is his progressive spirit which was so skilled in utilizing domestic and foreign conditions to continually push socialist endeavors ahead. It is precisely because of this significance that Stalin is worthy of our study and deep research. (Revised in 1985, end of complete text)

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MARXIST PERSPECTIVE ON OPEN DOOR POLICY

Nanchang JIANGXI SHEHUI KEXUE [JIANGXI SOCIAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 6, 15 Dec 85 pp 63-68

[Article by Xu Jinlong [1776 6855 7893]: "Dialectical Thoughts on Opening to the Outside"]

[Text] For over 6 years China has made breakthrough progress in opening up to the outside. In the practice of implementing the policy of opening up, the people have already seen that it has a major role in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. However, as far as we are concerned, opening up is something new in which we lack experience, and in our practices it was difficult to avoid making errors, which has led to misconceptions among a few people who lack understanding of our policy of opening up. They say such things as China is planning to restore capitalism, is discarding Marxism, and so on. Consequently, there is a great need for deep thought on the the theory of opening up. The author has three thoughts he wishes to explore together with those who are concerned.

1. The Inevitability of Opening Up

In determining whether the policy of a socialist nation to open up actually discards Marxism or whether it upholds Marxism, it first of all is necessary to see if it actually is the product of subjective will or whether it developed from objective needs. The writer believes that the implementation by a socialist nation of a policy of opening up is in accordance with the laws of the development of socialism and is inevitable under socialism.

First, Marxism-Leninism scientifically expounds the nature and rules of the development of socialism, and from this then formulates the inevitablity of the policy of opening up the the outside. Marxism-Leninism tells us that the replacement of capitalism with socialism is a great leap in the historical progression of mankind. However, the direct opposition of socialism to capitalism actually "did not develop from its own foundation, it was just the opposite, and was only recently produced from capitalist society...." (Footnote 1) (Marx: "Critique of the Gotha Programme," p 12) "It is not possible for the economy to directly cross over to the economic form of pure socialism and the distribution of pure socialism." (Footnote 2) ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 61) This is because "the abolishment of capitalism could not immediately create the economic premise for this change." (Footnote 3) (op. cit., Vol 4, p 246) Not only is this the case, according to the theory of Marxism-Leninism, the socialist revolution cannot achieve its first victory in an advanced capitalist nation. Countries such as the Soviet Union and China which smashed the capitalist front both were countries in which capitalism was relatively undeveloped. Proletariat construction of socialism in backward countries is bound to encounter many special difficulties, such as backward technology, inadequate capital, widespread illiteracy, a lack of management experience, and so on. Under these conditions, how was the proletariat to change its own backward conditions and attain the abundance of a socialist economy? Should it close the gates and carry out construction, or should it carry out an opening up to the outside including an opening up to the capitalist world, and the full utilization of all foreign investment, technology and markets that could be profitably utilized? This is an extremely important question of principles. Fundamentally speaking, Marxism long ago answered this question. Lenin repeatedly pointed out: "To build communism it is mandatory to grasp technology and grasp science; moreover, this technology and science can only be obtained from the bourgeoisie." (Footnote 4) (op. cit., Vol 4 p 717) "A socialism which is not built upon capitalist technology's most recent accomplishments in modern science would be difficult to conceive." (Footnote 5) ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 3, p 545) This concretely brings up the question of opening up to the capitalist world. Stalin spoke even more clearly on this question. He said: Russia is an economically backward country, if it does not use its own resources in exchange for the machinery and equipment of western nations it then would be very difficult to depend on our own strengths to organize a transportation industry." (Footnote 6) ("Complete Works of Stalin," Vol. 5, p 87) Obviously, opening up is an objective requirement for the construction of socialism in a backward nation.

Second, the world is an open one, so a socialist country also ought to have an open system. Over one hundred years ago, Marx and Engels pointed out that the development of capitalism had already resulted in the formation of the world marketplace, "causing the production and consumption of all countrys to attain a world orientation, that previous attitude of self-sufficiency and closed doors based on localism and nationalism was replaced by mutual reliance between all areas and mutual communication between all peoples." (Footnote 7) ("Selected Works of Marx," Vol 4, pp 254-55) At present there are three forces in the world adequate to cause a national economy to tend toward transformation into a worldwide economy and lead the world in progressing toward an even greater opening up. These three forces are: First, there is the commodity economy's highly developed objective demands to smash the separation and blockades between nations and areas forming mutual worldwide connections between each nation and each area and between each department within each area, thus forming a single unity. Second, cooperative production will become a common form of worldwide economic unity bringing about an economic environment of ever greater mutual reliance. Third, the beginning of the new technological revolution in this age will result in unprecedented production forces which unavoidably smash the borders between countries and areas, bringing about broad-ranging and profound changes in all of economic and social life. Moreover, "There are more and more subjects in modern scientific research and the great expense and complexity of the subjects exceeds any nation's economic, technological, manpower and resource capabilities." (Footnote 8) (The United Nations, "Promote a Policy and the Devices for Technological Development," 1978) "Only with the development of international cooperation in the developing areas of scientific research under conditions of limited manpower and economic resources can there be struggle for effective results in broad areas of research." (Footnote 9) (loc. cit.) This modern world that has been fashioned by the mutual interaction of many various forces has caused us to see that an economic problem already is not an issue for a single country and must be considered as international relations, as if any country or any nationality thinks of not developing economic and scientific and technological relations with other countries, they will not be able to rely on their own strength to solve all problems. Socialist countries must open up, "the belief that socialist economics absolutely closes a country to international intercourse and absolutely does not rely on the economic goods of the surrounding countries is stupid in the extreme." (Footnote 10) ("The Complete Works of Stalin," Vol 9, p 118) A socialist nation need only undergo the building of a systematic opening up and the utilization of foreign conditions in the role of systematizing the interior to make the economic system fully alive and orderly and then it will be able to successfully construct a modernized, developed socialist economy.

Third, opening up is the road commonly followed by the world's advanced nations. The process of Lenin and Stalin in leading USSR socialist economic construction in the period from 1920 to 1935 obtained from the capitalist countries Sweden, England, Germany, Italy, the United States and Japan various loans totaling 2 billion rubles, and no matter whether it was heavy industry, light industry, agriculture, communications or transportation, a great many major enterprises such as some famous railroads, automobile factories, tractor plants, aircraft fabrication plants, large scale power plants, and so on, all were built with strength borrowed from such countries as the United States. Not only is this the case, they also borrowed a great many foreign engineers and let them directly assume the responsibilities of joint enterprise management, technological management and mine management. The USSR utilization of capitalist economic and technological "loans" can be described as very complete, and there moreover was great success in the construction of socialist economics.

As for advanced capitalist nations, they have great skill in the areas of absorbing foreign capital, importing technology and developing foreign trade. The United States, for example, in the 1970's was a haven for European investors, in the 1980's the greatest investors were Holland, England, Canada, Switzerland, Japan and France. According to U.S. business statistics, foreign investment totaled 52 billion yuan, and the results of an investigation by a U.S. Senate committee show that foreign ownership in the United States has reached $350 billion. Because of this, the United States simultaneously began to make foreign investments. In 1978, it invested in 278 foreign banks, and, in 1979, invested in 350 foreign banks. The United States also passed various acts to entice more and more European scientists to go there to conduct research, the United States strongly utilized European knowledge to enrich itself and before long achieved a flow of technology back to Europe. In Japan as well, after the Meji Restoration there was a great opening to the West, especially after WWII, when, with foreign investment of over $90 billion, they adopted a policy of "imitation" and a strategy of absorbing, actively importing new technology, broadly utilizing the extent results of the world's advanced science and technology, promoting a rennovation of their economic technology, and in relatively fast time and at relatively low cost to narrow the differences with the major American and European nations. According to official Japanese statistics, during the 1950's the Japanese technological imports averaged 230 per year, while in the 1960's it jumped to 1,000 items, and after entering the 1970's there was a yearly average of over 2,000 items. In the 25 years from 1950 to 1975, they altogether imported 25,777 items. The Japan Ministry of Science and Technology in summing up their own experiences believes, "Importing the technology already opened up by advanced nations is an extremely powerful method for turning around technological backwardness in a brief time, enlarging production forces and developing the economy."

We Chinese are a people who have made great contributions to human history. This was especially true in the Flourishing Tang Period when there was exceptionally frequent contact with the outside world, the relations with Korea, India, Central Asia, Persia, Arabia, Europe, Japan and the South Seas were especially close, creating a level of science that far outstripped that of the West. It was only after the Ming dynasty and especially after the Qing dyansty that finally because of national isolation that the development of Chinese scientific culture and economics was stifled, creating a situation of backwardness and vunerability. In the 30 plus years since Liberation, we have traveled a tortuous path because of the influences of various international and domestic factors.

After the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, the leaders of the Party Central Committee led us in the restoration of order from chaos, repeatedly emphasizing that the construction of our socialist modernization must utilize two types of resouces--domestic resources and foreign resources, it must open up two marketplaces-- domestic marketplaces and international marketplaces, it must learn two skills--the skill of organizing domestic construction and the skill of developing foreign economic relationships, and moreover must establish for our country a long-term basic national policy on opening up to the outside. This is a scientific reflection of historical inevitability. Practice proves that China's development is the same as that of other countries and cannot be separate from the world. Undergoing an opening up to the outside and developing international economic exchanges are strategic policies which agree with the laws for awakening China.

2. Agreement Between Opening up and Our Goals

Whether opening up after all is a path leading to the restoration of capitalism or whether it upholds socialism can be seen in whether or not opening up agrees with the goals of socialism; if they are in accord with the goals of socialism they then uphold it. It should be said that our implementation of opening up is an action completely in accord with the nature of our goals. This is because the overall goal at our country's current stage of opening up is based on the objective needs for construction of modernization, and it also is formulated in accordance with a scientific analysis of our basic national situation and in response to the international environment.

As far as we are concerned, implementation of modernization is a pressing task, but our science and technology are backwards, our management methods are outdated, our markets are narrow, and there is a shortage of capital. These are unfavorable factors in our process of constructing modernization, but we do have our superior socialist system. The proletariat and the general laboring people not only hold state power, they moreover hold the entire economic lifeblood, so we not only have the need but also the possibility of completely utilizing all potentially useful foreign capital, technology and markets.

Looking again at the international environment, we see that there is the hope that we can take the advantage, and there also is the possibility that we may be taken advantage of. This primarily is expressed in the following several aspects: 1) The world's science and technology are now developing at the speed of flight, not only in the macro and low-speed areas; moreover, in the micro, high speed and universal areas even deeper and broader new results have been attained. There already are one million several hundred thousand new technologies to choose imports from; 2) In their process of production and scientific development the capitalists gradually developed a set of scientific management theories which moreover demonstrated their increasing importance day by day. We can learn, absorb and use the management knowledge and methods which reflect the basic laws of socialized large-scale production. 3) Capitalism has a large amount of excess capital, and according to expert calculations, at present the world has approximately $80 billion in bank deposits and floating capital, and the amount of capital urgently searching for an investment market has reached $100 billion. After WWII, major capitalist nation interest rates on investments in developing nations was twice as high as that charged for investments in advanced nations. For example, in 1965, the United States' direct investment in developing nations was at an average interest rate of 17.2 percent, while investment in advanced nations was at an interest rate of only 8.4 percent. In 1973, the interest rate on investment in developing nations was 25.1 percent, while in the developed nations it was only 13.8 percent. The domestic markets of Western capitalist nations shriveled, and so there then was an excess of domestic capital. Their excess loan capital could only flow to all parts of the world. This "in no way was because they were especially evil, but rather that the concentration had already reached the stage where they had no choice but to follow this path of earning interest." (Footnote 11) ("Selected Works of Lenin," p 795) Socialist nations were faced with the situation of inadequate foreign exchange payment capabilities, so it was appropriate to struggle to take advantage of a portion of the capital.

Our opening up makes complete use of our superiorities and our advantages, and at the same time takes aim on the various international factors which favor us. After selecting the methods commonly used internationally for developing economic construction and a good flow of technology, then, according to our own national conditions, we will study and select a few styles and methods that suit our actual conditions and have Chinese characteristics, and while independently following the principles of autonomy and equality, we will develop economic relations and technological exchange with all nations of the world, including both advanced and developing nations. We must struggle to take advantage of foreign capital to supplement construction capital shortages; we must use controls and be selective in importing the technological results that we urgently need to promote our scientific progress and change our economic structure; we need to make distinctions in absorbing foreign management methods and act in accordance with precedents in order to raise our management capabilities. All of these are fundamental factors that will accelerate the creation of our country's socialist new advanced production forces.

In order to attain the goal of opening up, it sometimes is necessary to assume certain risks and is necessary to pay a certain price, the relatively high salaries for inviting foreign experts to come to China to operate factories is an example. Under reasonable conditions it is permissible to relinquish a degree of managerial authority to nations with relatively advanced technology in order to achieve a form of compensation; in the jointly managed enterprises and the jointly capitalized enterprises the workers produce a certain profit for the capitalists; in the autonomous enterprises, the foreign investors are permitted to engage in surplus value production; in such enterprises communist propaganda is not directed at the capitalists, and the contracts do not espouse any communist principles. Is it possible to say that because of this we are ignoring Marxism and restoring capitalism? Of course not. Because no matter whether or not it is Chinese-foreign jointly capitalized enterprises or Chinese-foreign jointly managed enterprises, or whether it is foreign businessmen's autonomous enterprises or any other leased enterprises, they all exist within the environment specially determined by China and in many areas are controlled and overseen by socialist state authority; they essentially are national capitalists under socialist guidance, they are a "device, path, method and formula for improving the production forces." Because they follow the general goal of opening up, they still are actions which agree with the the nature of our goals. Because all of the state capitalist enterprises are under their own control, therefore "Lenin agreed that this category of state capitalism was compatible with the proletarian system." (Footnote 12) (Stalin, "Oppose the Reactionary Factions," p 196)

3. The Process of Opening Up

Each thing has its own developmental process, and comprehending the process of opening up not only perfects the mechanical basis for opening up it also is beneficial in eliminating various mistaken ideological obstacles. It is not difficult for the people to see that the Party Central Committee undertook many strenuous efforts in changing over from being cut off to opening up and that afterwards further opening up required even more difficult labors.

Our country's move from being sealed off to opening up and the subsequent progress in opening up was a difficult and complex social process.

To go from being closed off to opening up is a transformational process of revolutionary significance. It smashes several thousand years of the habitual role of small peasant closed economic thought, and eliminates the image of subjugation formed in recent years when the imperialists used cannon to open up the gates and sliced up the refined Chinese culture like a sacrificial object, when we tasted the bitterness of the negative impressions of being blockaded by the imperialists, being swallowed up by the unequal treaties with other countries, pillaged, and forced into abandoment without compensation. It also is necessary to clean out the bonds of "leftist" thought from the socialist theories, party line, direction and policies that were overturned and seriously distorted by "leftist" ideological leadership, which made "self-reliance" the equivalent of closed door construction and made the development of foreign economic relations the same as a "slave mentality" and "national betrayal." It can be said that without ideological liberation there can not be opening up, therefore, since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the leaders of the Party Central Committee determined the strategic policies of opening to the outside, for example, just as in revolution of the economic system, the results of ideological liberation and the restoration of order from chaos are the implementation of a great socialist reform having Chinese characteristics.

Opening up is a difficult and complex process, first of all because the practice of opening up is one of exploration. Although opening up is an action which agrees with the nature of our goals, nonetheless, the practice of opening up is much richer that we had anticipated and much more complex. Practice always demands that in opening up we investigate the differences between our anticipated goals and the actual conditions. Moreover, some issues are brand new and it is impossible to avoid having some errors. Next, opening up also suffered some limitations of international political conditions, and even though the world economy is becoming more mutually reliant, each country's economic development and the irregular changes of the international political conditions to a great degree influence the results of opening up. While restructuring our urban economic system lagged behind the needs of opening up, the mechanics of opening up and especially the mechanics of the marketplace have not yet created an operating environment which is linked up with the international economy. In addition, there are some places, some units and some comrades eagerly seeking success and profits so that it is difficult to have order in the system of opening up. Furthermore, some individual districts and a few units have used the superior policies since opening up and their autonomy to conduct some illegal acts which damage state interests and damage the reputation of the opening up to the outside, thus bringing unnecessary problems to it. This was not produced by opening up itself and can be resolved through our own work. In this way, we ought to view the process of opening up as a continuing exploration, a process of continual summing up, continual perfection of the mechanics of opening up, and as a process which presses on toward our goals.

In these few years of opening up we have made great progress and can clearly see more than 10 trends.

1. There is a trend of gradually advancing development in the special economic zones. Our four special economic zones are all developing step by step from a low level to a high level. This not only shows the transformation of important factors as the basic facilities and the investment climate of the economic special zones, more importantly, there is the synthesis of the special zone capabilities. There is not only development of trade, there moreover is development of industry, travel, science and technology and other endeavors, and the structure of economic skills has steadily advanced. They are just now

gradually becoming the window for the importation of advanced technology, management, knowledge and foreign policy.

2. One trend in opening up is the gradual extension from the local level to the all-encompassing and from the coastal to the inland areas. In 1979, the Party Central Committee and the State Council decided to open up economic special zones in Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shantou and Xiamen and carry out a great experiment in opening up to the outside. In 1984, then this was expanded to 14 seaports including Tianjin and Shanghai. This year it was decided to make the Changjiang, Zhujiang Sanjiaozhou and the three Minnan districts Xiamen, Zhangzhou and Quanzhou into seacoast economic special zones. There are future plans to make the Jiaodong and Liaodong peninsulas into seacoast economic special zones as well, which will complete the process of opening up by going from "a lone island mode" of opening up to a coastal overall opening up. The inland now is now expected to demand progress in opening up. According to the changing conditions in opening up there will be a gradual push of focal points and levels from south to north, from east to west and from the coast to the inland.

3. A trend in the mode of opening up is movement from a single style to diversified development. Opening up not only is a kind of model for the special zones, there now is the coastal model and it also is necessary to have an inland model. Not only is there a great difference between economic conditions east and west, there also are great differences between the north and the south, and each area of the national economy has a diffrent function in the national economy. Consequently, each area in choosing its mode of opening up must exhibit a trend toward pluralism.

4. In opening up there is a trend toward unity between the goals of the state and the goals of the localities. The main goals of the state in implementing the opening up to the outside are to develop the social production forces and actively broaden the scope of the use of foreign capital and the importation of advanced technology in order to accelerate the progress of our socialist modernization. The localities are permitted to have differing goals, so that localities which have the right conditions can import technology and capital can get priority in developing highly profitable products to break into the international marketplace, while some areas at first can only develop labor intensive types of products for export to generate income and gradually accumulate strength to cross over to higher levels. Some areas can carry out export processing, while some can conduct tourism, or operate science parks or entrepot trade. In general they all must harmonize with state goals and be united in facing the outside. Otherwise, exporting at low prices to compete in sales and importing at high prices to compete in purchasing will bring great losses to the state.

5. There is a trend in the scope of opening up to shift from the macro to the micro. The enthusiastic participation of the enterprises in international economic activities is a primary force in opening up to the outside. Following the establishment of a new type of socialist economics the enterprises will truly become socialist merchandisers and managers of relative independence, having autonomous administration and with responsiblity for their own profit or loss. Pressures from within the enterprises to open up to the outside will

actually rise, and will follow the government in turning from the macro toward the micro sphere enterprises in opening up to the outside.

6. There is a trend in the economics of opening up to turn toward models, toward the outside and toward model transformations. The party central committee has repeatedly suggested that we should actively push the economic zones toward the actual outside and toward model economic development, and strive to export foreign exchange. In the three areas of commodity structure, opening up international marketplaces and production arrangements for export commodities, we are now selecting a correct policy of suiting the needs of the international marketplace and meeting our national conditions. We will formulate and strengthen the two way flow of commodities, technology and labor and materials in opening up.

7. There is a trend of development toward higher class markets in the economic activities of opening up. Opening up is directed toward the world economy, which is a highly market oriented economy. Our localities that open up market mechanics must take steps toward perfection to facilitate international economic linkages. Not only is it necessary to continue to expand the consumer goods markets, we must also expand the markets for the means of production, open up and develop the labor, capital, technology and local markets, and yet also must complete the formation of a socialist united marketplace, and use it to give vent to to the competitive survival of the fittest and the role of adjusting each type of economic lever in order to basically raise the economc effectiveness of the enterprises and all of society.

8. In management of opening up there is a trend of turning toward systems and legalities. When opening up began, many problems were exposed, mostly related to a lack of macro management and adjustment devices. The various locales and departments displayed on various levels the existence of such abnormal phenomena as "using words to replace law," "using politics to confuse the laws," "each conducting their own affairs," "govern through many departments," and "one era, one spirit," all of which show that the economics of our opening up was not constructed on healthy and perfect economic and adminstrative foundations. The formulation and promulgation of laws, regulations and systems concerned with opening up forced the economic management work to turn toward legalities and systems, which are a form of guarantee that the work of opening up will continue and develop.

9. In opening up there is a trend of turning from a single mode to comprehensive sets. Our political policy of opening up is a process of continual perfection and systemizing. A simple policy cannot resolve all the problems of opening up and of unmatched policies, and also will leave many large and small holes and gaps which present opportunities to evil persons. The economic, land, management, commercial, tax, funding and cadre policies of the zones which are opened up must all turn toward comprehensiveness. There must be reduction of gaps and avoidance of collisions.

10. Opening up has a tendency to generate greater opening up. Opening up cannot go against the currents of major forces, necessary construction and the will of the people. After opening up there will be more opening up, and in the

process of opening up, according to the feedback that is generated, we will discover whether the goals diverge or if we diverge from the goals and then make timely adjustments. These are but secure steps forward for the purpose of increasing the opening up. This is the overall trend of development in our work in opening up to the outside.

These 10 great trends in opening up reflect from different perspectives the process of opening up. They objectively require that our attitudes grasp the developmental process of opening up. In international opening up the world goes its own way and will not automatically satisfy our needs for construction, it will not automatically submit to our goals in implementing modernization. Even if we are not satisfied with the current realities we need only have goals in order to struggle for a new reality. Our current overall goal is to use the creative nature of our conscious practical actions to transform the objective world to serve our national modernization. (Responsible editor: Zhu Lin [2612 2651])

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CSO: 4005/365

EAST REGION

PARTY CADRES URGED TO MOLD NEW IMAGE

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by Yan Jiadong [0917 1367 2767], assistant principal of the Shanghai Party School: "The Party Cadre of the New Period Should Build a New Image"]

[Text] Recently, some comrades discussed the question of the new image of the party cadre in the new period. I find the question very meaningful. An issue for the party cadre to ponder as well as for the organizational branch in selecting personnel and the educational branch in training them, it calls for serious attention.

Voice of Practice

Image is the overall external appearance of inner qualities. A party's image is determined by its nature, purpose, characteristics, and degree of maturity, and the image of a party spirit, educational and professional level, and work style.

As shown in history, the image of the CPC in the people's minds was glorious, and that of its members noble. People will not forget its sacrifices and contributions in the harsh revolutionary war years, undergoing difficulties and hardships of all kinds, and those of its members and cadres who gave up their lives and blood for the people's liberation cause.

After national liberation, the party's prestige followed a winding course, mainly due to the "leftist" influence in the late 1950s and particularly due to the mistake of the "Great Cultural Revolution," resulting in the deterioration of its membership quality and damage to its image. The situation only began to turn around when the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee brought order out of chaos. Today, the people of all nationalities throughout the country genuinely and sincerely support the party's policy of introducing reform, opening to the outside, and enlivening the economy at home, in order to make the nation strong, to achieve the four modernizations, to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, and to bring prosperity to the country and the people. Nevertheless, as pointed out by Comrade Xiaoping, "today, our country faces a serious problem: not whether the line and principle of the four modernizations program are correct, but the lack of personnel to implement them... Without the personnel, it will be impossible to achieve the four modernizations."

("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 193). "The personnel needed in the new era should be equipped with ideals, morals, education, discipline, devotion to the socialist motherland and socialist cause, the energy of arduous struggle to make the country strong and the people wealthy, the desire to seek new knowledge, and the scientific spirit of seeking truth from facts, independent thinking, and courageous innovation. Only such personnel can truly become the masters of the new era and serve as the public servants of the people." (Comrade Wan Li, "Speech at the National Educational Work Conference".) These are the basic requirements of our personnel in the new era. In terms of party cadres as leaders of the socialist modernization program, the new constitution passed by the 12th Party Congress makes a higher demand and clear provisions on their basic qualifications. The practice of the past several years has proved time and again that party cadres of all levels can only adapt to the needs of the four modernizations and the demands of reform by vigorously strengthening their party spirit, improving their qualities in all aspects, and molding a new image.

Necessity of History

The new image to be molded by party cadres in the new period as required by practice faithfully expresses the need of the era and the desire of the people, urging that party cadres of all levels play a new role in line with the party's basic requirements and in conjunction with the concrete reality of the times. One should say that it conforms to the logic of historical development. "The mainstay of the party's cause and the public servant of the people," this determining essence of the party cadre; until the natural disappearance of the party, will never change. However, the concrete image of the party cadre in different historical phases necessarily develops and changes.

During the revolutionary war years, the image of the party cadre as seen by the people was: on the battlefield, the heroic bearing and the ability to direct the fighting, command the winds and the clouds, and vanquish the enemy; in enemy-occupied areas, the technique of performing united front work, coming and going like a shadow, and terrifying the enemy; and in the revolutionary bases, the skill to do mass work and create effective means to carry out land reform, organize production, mobilize the people to join the army, and render support to the front. Today, from the memoirs of our veteran comrades and some literary works, we can see to a certain extent the glorious image of the party cadres in the revolutionary war years.

Today, the party cadre must possess a set of new skills. In recent years, the image of the numerous outstanding reformers emerging on all fronts fully demonstrates that they are excellent new-model cadres with courage and insight. They are both the successors to the older generation which initiated the revolutionary cause and the new pioneers who are courageous in exploration and rich with original ideas. Skillfully grasping the direction and principles of socialism, earnestly mastering scientific and cultural knowledge, conversant with management and operation, and possessing a relatively high professional level, they are the experts in the various specializations in fact as well as in name. Instead of using such old methods as "what I say goes" and "I hit and you understand" in ideological work, they fully apply the scientific means of integrating the principle of material incentive with education in spiritual civilization and intrinsically mobilize the enthusiasm and creativity of their followers to bring out a greater potential. They give serious attention to economic and social benefits and possess in their minds a clear view of the concepts of development, timeliness, and results. Skillful in learning, making contacts, and collecting and utilizing information, they have broad minds and a wide vision, handle emergencies with ease, and progress in a down-to-earth manner, brimming with confidence in the future and making life rich and full. In short, within the scope of their responsibilities, the party's line, principles, and policies are creatively implemented, and the state, the collective, and the individual fairly satisfactorily regulated. How could we fail to admire such a new image? How could we keep from vigorously advocating and carrying it forward?

No Single Mold

The socialist modernization program is a criss-crossing and gigantic social system engineering project, and every one of its realms and levels needs the participation of commensurate party cadres in leadership work. By carefully observing and analyzing, we will easily see that party cadres of the various levels in the various realms and levels, besides the common leadership qualities, possess many different characteristics. The image of a military commander is obviously different from that of a writers association secretary; the accomplishments and demeanor of a provincial party secretary are obviously different from those of a small plant party secretary. True, people often see a composite image of the high-level leading figures among the revolutionaries of the older generation such as Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Chen Yi, and Fang Zhimin, being both a statesman and a military scientist as well as both a scholar and a poet. These great men are doubtless the shining models to our cadres of all levels, but we cannot ask all our cadres to attain their breadth and depth of accomplishments. We only hope that, on the basis of strengthening the party spirit together, our leading cadres of the high, medium, and basic levels will strive to mold an outstanding new image commensurate with their diverse statuses and functions. If we ignore the different realms of specializations and the different levels, fail to differentiate the requirements, and arbitrarily apply a single mold to the party cadres of different categories, or use one pattern to cut out the cadre image, it will be difficult to avoid the mistake of "cutting the feet to fit the shoes."

Old Cadres' More Glorious Late Years

Old cadres are the party's and state's valuable assets. Without them, we cannot begin to talk about the history of our party and the New China. Their contributions can never be obliterated. The people sincerely wish them good health and long life, not only needing them to lead the way and hold the rudder but hoping that they will pass on the party's fine traditions and styles and their own valuable organizational skills and leadership experiences to the young and middle-aged cadres and make yet another contribution in promoting and training our cadres and making the cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent. Whether our old comrades can conform to the demands of the times and the desires of the people and make such a new contribution indeed involves the issue of remolding the image: ; Should one learn as long as one lives and always maintain the noble image of serving as the impetus of the party's cause and remaining ever youthful and vigorous? Or should one rest on one's record of the past and turn into a stumbling block of reform and a straggler of the times? As proved by facts, many old comrades long tested by revolution cherish their late years. By thei practical acts, they have made the rules and set the examples for the party. Indeed, the image of a party member in his late years should be like the sunset in a clear sky, leaving a beautiful memory and prophesying a brighter day tomorrow.

Studying Anew

On the eve of the founding of the New China, Comrade Mao Zedong made a famous dictum: ; "Some of the things which we are familiar with will soon be laid aside, and things which we are unfamiliar with are forcing themselves on our attention. This is the difficulty.... We must overcome the difficulties and master what we do not understand." Next was launched a new study campaign which was of a far-reaching significance in our party history and may be called an activity for each and every one of our party members and cadres to mold a new image. By studying anew, the broad masses of party members and cadres, in a new image, energetically struggled on all fronts, thereby consolidating the new-born people's republic, bringing a rapid recovery to the economy, and successfully completing the socialist reform of the private ownership of the means of production.

Today, when considering the new image of the party cadre and posing this or that kind of requirement, whether young or middle-aged cadres or old comrades, we must not overlook the following words: "At present, in the new historical period and in face of the tasks of the socialist modernization program, our party has again brought up the slogan of studying anew.... On the one hand, we must master Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, as they form the theoretical base to guide our thinking and all actions; on the other hand, we must learn the various fields of social and natural sciences, modern technology, and the science of operation and management. This new study will thread through the entire course of the four modernizations program." (Hu Yaobang, "The Light of the Great Truth of Marxism Illuminates Our Progress," p 26.) This new study will not only enable the molding of the party cadre's new image in the new period to progress soundly along the correct direction and path but also serve as the strong pillar of the new image. Without the intrinsic quality of integrating the red and the expert, it will be absolutely impossible to mold a new image commensurate with the needs of the new era.

6080/7051
CSO: 4005/350

EAST REGION

IDEOLOGICAL WORK AS MEANS OF SOCIAL CONTROL DISCUSSED

Shanghai SHEHUI [SOCIETY] in Chinese No 5, 20 Oct 85 p 11

[Article by Wang Xun [3769 8133]: "Strengthen Ideological-political Work As a Means of Social Control"]

[Text] With the intensification of economic and social reform and the continuous improvement of the various management systems, some people feel that ideological-political work is obsolete. We feel that, instead of obsolescence, ideological-political work, as a noncompulsory means of social control, should be strengthened. This is for the following reasons:

First of all, ours is a socialist country, and the socialist system basically determines that the main means of social control within the people should be persuasive, educational, and noncompulsory and that, even when compulsory means are used, they must be supplemented by noncompulsory means.

Next, mainly by inculcating into the members of society the goal of social progress, value concepts, ethics and morals, and social convictions, ideological-political work enables them to observe social norms consciously and ensure social stability. It is an intrinsic means of control, because it is premised on conscious control by the members of society. Thus, it is more effective than extrinsic compulsory means.

Third, as ideological-political work can be performed by everyone, it is a means of self-control among the members of society. Compared with compulsory control, it requires relatively less formal organizational mechanisms; therefore, it has a stronger mass nature.

To strengthen ideological-political work and fully develop its role in social control, we must give attention to the following issues:

1. Maladjustment of Ideological-political Work with Scientific Methods. Those doing ideological-political work should learn some sociology, social psychology, management, behavioral science, and other scientific disciplines and master the scientific methods of applying such means of social control.

2. Maladjustment of Ideological-political Work with Practical Interest. When doing ideological-political work in the past, some of our cadres either

basically gave no consideration to the interests of the parties concerned or turned their heads aside to discuss irrelevant matters. They failed to see that, "once ideology encounters interest, true colors are revealed." The masses felt a strong aversion to such hollow work methods, resulting in the failure of such means of control to a certain extent. With the development of society, its members are giving greater attention to practical interest. We must face reality, render guidance according to circumstances, and, under the premise of safeguarding the interests of society, give all possible consideration to the personal interests of the members of society. Only thus will effective control be achieved.

3. Maladjustment of Ideological-political Work with the Systems of Government. Many people say: "What ideological-political work advocates is one thing, but the policies and systems of the government are somthing else." On the one hand, it indicates certain misunderstandings of our current policies, but, on the other hand, it also shows the maladjustment of our systems with ideological-political work and the resulting problems. For this reason, we must readjust the systems. Meanwhile, we should, in our systems, guarantee the positions and compensations of those doing ideological-political work. Only when there is a guarantee in the systems will the role of ideological-political work be ensured.

6080/12948
CSO: 4005/362

SOCIAL CONTROL OF PLANT DIRECTOR'S POWER ANALYZED

Shanghai SHEHUI [SOCIETY] in Chinese No 5, 20 Oct 85 pp 12, 13

[Article by Liu Yaoguo [0491 5069 0948]: "Power under the Plant Director's Responsibility System and Its Social Control"]

[Text] In a certain sense, the reform of the plant leadership system is a rational readjustment of power relations. The creation of the plant director responsibility system has enlarged the power of the director, thereby giving rise to a series of problems in practice: After increasing the director's power, does it mean that the director has the final say on everything? Is his power under social control? After the creation of the responsibility system, how does the director properly exercise his power and how does he properly handle his relations with the party committee, the workers' congress, and so forth? This article is an attempt to explore the issues in terms of social control.

1. Duality of Director's Power and Social Control

In a class society, the power of any individual has both a social and a class nature. The power of the ruler is granted by the class, stratum, and group to which he belongs, and it expresses their will and strength. To exercise his power correctly and effictively, the plant director must understand the class nature of power. Under socialist conditions, class nature embodies the interests of members of specific enterprises as well as those of the laboring class as a whole and of the state and society. Therefore, the source of the plant director's power, in essence, has a dual nature. On the one hand, the plant director is appointed by the state and serves as the legal respresentative of the plant. On the other hand, he may also be directly elected by the worker masses in the enterprise and serve as their public servant. As a state-appointed leading cadre and legal representative of the enterprise and as the public servant of its worker masses, he must be responsible both to the state and society and to the worker masses. The duality of his power engenders its commensurate social control, namely, the control of the state's constitution, laws, decrees, plans, orders, and work norms and that of the worker masses.

The duality of the plant director's power, in essence, possesses a unity, because, basically speaking, his responsibility toward the state and society is identical with that toward the worker masses. Nevertheless, often certain actual contradictions between the two emerge in practical work, which are manifested in the proper handling of the relations between the interests of the state, the enterprise, and the worker masses.

In a recent period, the papers continuously revealed incidents of "indiscriminate issuance of bonuses," "tax evasion," "indiscriminate charging of cost and withholding of profit," and so forth, which damaged the interests of the state. Some among the offenders failed to understand the duality of the plant director's power. Seeing only the interest of the worker masses of their own enterprises, they lost sight of the fact that, as representatives appointed by the state, they are responsible to the state and society. However, in terms of a larger number of them, not that they did not know the duality of their power, but because of selfishness, the desire for the workers' "favorable impression," and the pursuit of votes, they found it "better to shortchange the higher level than the lower level" and deviated from the state's social control of their power. Naturally, there were also many who, because of their unhealthy style and their desire for personal gain, resorted to unscrupulous means and resisted the state's and society's control.

2. Interrelations of Plant Director's Power with Enterprise System and Its Social Control

In view of the duality of the plant director's power and its social control, the plant director does not have the final say. Likewise, he does not have the final say in terms of the enterprise system. The plant director responsibility system is not equivalent to a one-chief system, because any power can only have an impact within a given social system, and power and the social system are interrelated.

Objectively, the system of industrial enterprises, for instance, includes three branches: productive operation and administrative management; the party's mass and ideological-political work; and the workers' democratic management. The second and third branches both have their given functions within themselves. In every plant, the three branches are both interrelated and mutually restrictive. While aiming at an identical goal, mutually coordinating and synchronizing, they each perform their own functions and are responsible for their own tasks. The restrictiveness is the social control within the system. The reform of the leadership system is mainly for the purpose of making the power relations of the three branches within the plant more appropriate.

When it comes to the relation of the plant director with the party committee, in terms of the vertical link under the organizational principle, it is the relation of the individual with the organization, especially when the plant director is a party member; in terms of the horizontal link of work relations, under the guarantee and supervision of the party committee, the plant director enjoys full power, takes full responsibility, and exercises a unified command in productive operations and administrative management. In terms of the party's mass and ideological-political work, the party committee exercises unified leadership, but the plant director must also do ideological-political work in conjunction with productive operations and administrative management.

In regard to the relations of the plant director with the worker's congress, they are mutually restricitve and mutually promotive. To perform properly his functions and complete his tasks, the plant director must rely on the worker masses' participation in the democratic management of the plant. This relationship is the concrete embodiment of that between the public servant and the masters in a plant. In terms of the plant director and the party committee, the present problem is how to develop democracy and enable the broad worker masses to exercise their rights in democratic management.

In addition, to handle correctly the various relations discussed above, the plant director must consciously sense his own social responsibility, enhance his party spirit, forge ahead courageously, improve his own qualities and abilities, and strengthen his inner self-control.

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SHANGHAI COMMENDS ADVANCED PROCURATORS

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Cai Guozhen [5591 0948 2823]: "Shanghai's Procuratorial System Commends Advanced Figures"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Shanghai's procuratorial system held a mass meeting to commend advanced groups and individuals who made outstanding achievements in combating serious economic crimes. Shi Zhusan [4258 4376 0005], member of the municipal party standing committee and secretary of the political and legal affairs commission, attended the meeting and gave a speech. Also attending were leaders of the legality commission of the municipal people's congress and such branches as those concerned with public security, courts, justice, and security. The Supreme People's Procuratorate sent a special representative to attend the meeting and extend its best wishes.

Comrade Shi Zhusan enumerated five glaring manifestations of economic crimes: the large increase in cases of corruption and offering and accepting bribes; the widespread speculation, profiteering, and swindling; the relatively serious situation of crimes committed by collective economic organizations; the flagrancy of party and government organs and cadres in pursuing commerce for private gain; and the growing number of party cadres committing economic crimes. He demanded that the city's procuratorial branch continue to exert itself and properly crack down on economic crimes.

The municipal procuratorial system commended 16 advanced groups and 40 advanced individuals. In the struggle against serious economic crimes, these groups and comrades demonstrated a high sense of political responsibility and revolutionary dedication.

The deeds of 10 meritorious personnel (First and Second Class Merit Citations) are given below:

(1) Cheng Dekang [2052 1795 1660], Hongkou District: Age 39, assistant procurator. Since last July, uncovered two major cases and one case of covering up and aided industrial and commercial management branches in recovering over 470,000 yuan in illegal gains. Won First Class Merit Citation.

(2) Quan Zhaofa [0356 3564 4099], Huangpu District: Age 45, assistant procurator. Prosecuted 10 economic crimes this year and, in handling the Cai

Baolin [5591 1405 2651] case of speculation and swindling, uncovered three major and four ordinary cases. Won First Class Merit Citation.

(3) Zhang Guozhong [1728 0948 1813], Changning District: Age 36, assistant procurator. Uncovered clues in letters of accusation and caught Zhang Yongfa [1728 3056 4099], who swindled more than 10 units in Jiangsu and Zhejiang of 110,000 yuan in taxes. Won Second Class Merit Citation.

(4) Zhou Zili [0719 5261 4539], Luwan District: ; Age 33, procurator. In prosecuting the Wang Jingmin [3769 2529 3046] gang for selling pronographic tapes, ingeniously captured the principal culprit Liao Chuanghui [1675 0482 6540] and seized a large quantity of material evidence. Won Second Class Merit Citation.

(5) Cheng Shengyi [7115 0524 5065], Xuhui District: Age 36, joined procuratorial work only last March. Studied his profession assiduously and successively uncovered seven economic crimes, including one major case. Won Second Class Merit Citation.

(6) Zhou Gourong [0719 0948 2837], Putuo District: ; Age 38, assistant procurator. Prosecuted five cases this year. While handling a speculation and profiteering case, uncovered the defendant's hooliganism of raping seven young women. Won Second Class Merit Citation.

(7) Fang Zhaowen [2455 0340 2429], Jingan District: Age 30, assistant chief of economic procuratorial section. In directing work, adopted the method of coordinating the new and the old and assigning responsibilities to specific persons. Successively participated in the investigation and trial of 17 cases. Won Second Class Merit Citation.

(8) Shan Bingxing [0830 3521 5281], Jiading County: Age 56, chief of economic procuratorial section. Adopted the method of dividing the district into areas and setting up fixed points, instituted 21 cases in the second quarter, and concluded 2 difficult longstanding cases. Won Second Class Merit Citation.

(9) Guo Linping [6753 2651 1627], Songjiang County:: Age 34, assistant procurator. Prosecuted six cases between January and September this year and investigated and clarified a major economic case of swindling involving over 70,000 yuan pending for 3 years. Won Second Class Merit Citation.

(10) Zhong Weijuan [6945 5898 1227], Baoshan County: Age 31, assistant procurator. In prosecuting the Ye Tingkong [5509 1656 1313] case, investigated and clarified the defendant's illegal annual profit of over 10,000 yuan from reselling automobiles and taking bribes and his holliganism. Won Second Class Merit Citation.

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SHANGHAI CPPCC CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF TAIWAN'S RECOVERY

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 85 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Shanghai CPPCC Commemorates 40th Anniversary of Taiwan's Recovery"]

[Text] Today is the "Taiwan Recovery Festival." Yesterday afternoon the Shanghai municipal CPPCC held a forum for people of all fields to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the recovery of Taiwan.

CPPCC vice chairman Yang Shifa [2799 1102 3127] was in charge of the meeting.

Assistant secretary Yang Ti [2799 1029] of the Shanghai party committee attended the meeting and spoke. He explained the historical course and significance of Taiwan's recovery. He declared: The mainland and Taiwan were of one family to begin with, but were subsequently divided for reasons known to everyone. Nevertheless, the people of all nationalities throughout the country, including our Taiwan compatriots, will be able to end, by their own effort, the unfortunate division and achieve peaceful unification on an early date. He hoped that people of all fields in Shanghai will further develop their patriotic enthusiasm, fully utilize their own social and historical relations, and make more contributions to the unification of the motherland and prosperity of the nation.

Also attending the meeting on invitation were Chen Wenying [7115 2429 3841], member of the National CPPCC and daughter of General Chen Yi [7115 0308], who was senior administrative officer of Taiwan province and commander-in-chief the Taiwan garrison and who, upon the recovery of Taiwan, accepted Japan's surrender on behalf of China, and Ge Yunyi [5514 0336 1837], assistant foreign language professor of Jiaotong University and daughter of Lieutenant General Ge Jingen [5514 2417 1869], who was secretary general of the Taiwan administrative office and who led the advance team to Taiwan to prepare the acceptance of Japan's surrender.

In her statement, Chen Wenying recalled the course of surrender when Taiwan was recovered. Arriving in Taipei by plane on 24 October 1945, her father presided over the surrender ceremony the next day and solemnly declared: "Beginning today, Taiwan and the Penghu Islands are formally returned to China's domain. All land, people, and government are placed under the sovereignty of the Chinese government. I specifically wish to report this event of historic significance to my compatriots in China and to the whole world." Chen Wenying declared that the desire of the nation to unify and the wish of the people to reunite will be achieved.

Others making statements at the meeting included Li Ganju [2621 6373 7467], son of General Li Liejun [2621 3525 6874], Kuomintang elder and vice chairman of the Shanghai committee, Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee; Lin Tianli [2651 3944 3525], chairman of the Shanghai branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-government League; Lin Renhe [2651 0088 0735], vice chairman of the Shanghai Taiwan League; Shen Zuyu [3088 4371 2771], vice chairman of the city's federation of industry and commerce; Song Ruike [1345 3843 3784], chairman of the Shanghai Huangpu Military Academy Alumni Association; and Wang Danfeng [3769 0030 7685], member of the National CPPCC and a well-known figure in literature and art.

Also attending were Liu Jingji [0491 7231 1015], vice chairman of the National CPPCC; Xu Yifang [1776 0110 2658], vice chairman of the city CPPCC; Mao Zhiqiong [5403 1807 8825], deputy director of the city's united front department; responsible persons of the various democratic parties and mass organizations concerned; and well-known figures in all fields.

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CSO: 4005/350

PLAY ON YOUNG INTELLECTUALS REVIEWED

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 14 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Hua Jian [5363 1696]: "Uneven Artistic Results--on 'Women'"]

[Text] Kettledrums, electric guitars, mini-platforms, a blank backdrop, symbolic four-color longgowns, and an unrealistic stage transport us veteran young intellectuals back to the difficult years of the "collective household." Under the premise of "only playacting" and by all available techniques, including pantomime, slow-motion film, the unnatural rumbling of an empty stomach, and imitations of objects as in fairy tales, the audience is led to make philosophical reflections and vivid assocations. It is the original creation of the "young theater."

The new theater opens a new aesthetic time and space, making it imperative for the playwright-director to possess a deep pyschological insight and the ability of artistic condensation before he can express the profound historical substance.

The playwright-director of "Women" ["Us"] strives to describe how young intellectuals "lost their ideals during the 'Cultural Revolution' and rebuilt them afterward." However, in terms of the play as a whole, the artistic results are very uneven. The first half mainly depicts the evaporation of ideals. It focuses on "winter," the "withering of the soul" of the young, as the basic themes. From the sorrow of being deceived to the terror of having no means of support, from the aimlessness of life to lethargic sleep on the night of the earthquake, the common characteristics of the seven people are the gradual numbing of feelings and the gradual approach toward monotony in personality. The fragments of the progressive psychological life relatively truthfully and profoundly reflect the tragedy of the times when fine feelings vanished and youthful ideals were trampled underfoot.

If the loss of ideals was "winter," a course of the withering of the soul, of diversity turning into monotony, then the rebuilding of ideals in the new period should be "summer," a course of growing vitality when monotony returned to diversity. On the one hand, the background of the rebuilding of ideals was much more complex. In an age of ideological emancipation and cultural interchange, the concepts of life, morals, career, and love, with the various concepts of value as the core, either conflicting with or supplementing one another, unfolded to the young people diverse and multilevel ideal goals, and the connotations of rebuilding ideals also became enriched with them, including political convictions, career goals, ideal forms of social contact, family molds, and life philosophy, forming a multidirectional exploration. On the other hand, the form of rebuilding ideals also changed. No longer a unidirectional course of accepting education, building ideals, and evaporating in reality as in the past, it was a course of ideological sublimation, starting by stroking the painful scars and incessantly reflecting and incessantly broadening the field of vision. Nevertheless, the second half of the play (1981 to May 1984 according to the author) fails to grasp the signs of the times and the psychological depth. Even though the old "members of the collective household" proceeded to become a soldier, a painter, a director, an individual entrepreneur, a professional, a college student, and an assistant section chief and showed significant diversities in their social backgrounds, academic achievements, and personal experiences, they failed to develop the diverse and the multilevel in ideals. The repeated debates on the questions of "what is man?" and "what is man's purpose in life?" failed to manifest much of a contemporary quality--the multilevel concepts and emotions. "Xiunu's" final words before suicide, to wit, "I have no desire to ask for anything, nor offer anything," and "Datou's" striking pledge when launching an individual enterprise were basically two-dimensional in behavioral goals. The woman painter's inner conflict between "painting man" and "painting 1 billion ," and "Jiangjun's" lofty sentiment, to wit, "just so the eyes of the motherland become bright, even if I lose the sight of both eyes, it will be worth it," were actually repetitions of the theme of whether one should serve the public or themselves. The behavioral changes of the woman college student from despondency to determination, and of "Datou" from crime to accomplishment, were very obvious, but the course of their inner self-denial and self-transcendence was not fully unfolded and substantiated. Thus, the second half of the play tends to be two-dimensional, leaving a void and a sense of inadequacy in historic authenticity and psychological depth.

It should be emphatically pointed out that the acting techniques of the second half of the play are more diverse than the first half. One novel instance is when an actor appears on stage holding a long whip, and the sound of whiplashes materializes "Jiangjun's" eager desire to thrash the "board cart." However, the failure to master the psychological characteristics of contemporary youth obscures the keynote and makes it somewhat oppressive. It again proves that the bolder and more novel the performance and the greater the hope to arouse the audeince's meditation and association, the higher is the need for a high level of condensation of social substance and profound exploration of contemporary psychology before producing an artistic impact battering the minds of the audience.

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FURTHER COMMENTS ON PLAY 'WOMEN'

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 22 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by Zhou Weibo [0719 1919 3134]: "The Lost 'Sun' Fails to Rise--on 'Women'"]

[Text] One main theme of the play "Women" ["Us"] is the question of how man can find a foothold of survival in a turbulent world. Exiled by ruthless reality to a rural village in the north and depending on one another for survival, the seven young people of the "collective household" lost their ecological and mental equilibrium and faced an unknown world. By freezing irony and burning satire, they expressed the panic and dissatisfaction in their minds, then by attaining an abnormal calm in their cold trembling souls, preserving the final courage to survive, and preventing the numbing of both body and soul.

Their dreams were series of beautiful illusions, but their waking moments were incessant heavy nightmares. The veteran revolutionary's son "Jiushan" asked: "Man, what is man?" The answers were: a speck of dust, a pitiful pebble, a brick "to be moved in all directions." They wanted to go to sleep and forget it all, yet dreaded the terror and desolution upon waking.

Thus they sang their childhood song. When it came to "we are the masters of the future," they shed bitter tears. In their song, the audience seems to hear the ridicule of sham ideals by the cruel reality.

Suddenly there was an earthquake. Amidst the collapsed buildings and the darkness, the seven of them were the lucky survivors. Crowding at a broken window frame, they looked to the distance, but there was nothing, and the "sun" had vanished--symbolizing their bewilderment at the evaporation of ideals and the loss of footholds.

The "winter" scene is ingenious and fairly brilliant, far surpassing the confined meaning of the life of the "collective household" itself and imparting the pain of living.

What follows in the play are "spring," "summer," and "fall" (from 1978 to 1985). In the ebb and tide of the current of history, after the bitter struggles and endless fighting, except "Jiangjun" ["General"] among "us" who was still a "soldier," the remaining six each made his achievement in practical survival, but their souls were tormented by pain. Their "success" in the external world could not conceal the groan of pain when stroking the scars on their hearts. The ecological balance served as a sharp contrast to the insubstantiality and depression of their mental state. Where was the way out for "us"? How would one find a path of life in the predicament?

Did the "sun" once lost by "us" rise again?

It seemed to have risen. Thus again they sang, "we are the masters of the future," their childhood song. Yet, it can be interpreted as merely a circle: After wandering around a long time, they returned to the starting point--the evaporation of the ideals of childhood.

As an idealist hero threading through the whole plot, "Jiangjun" appeared colorless and artificial. Returning among his companions, rather than seeking a profound understanding, he seemed to be holding a trial of their morals and conscience on behalf of God. He persevered in his lifelong dream of becoming a "general" and, abandoning the love of his "princess," he traveled north and south and endured the hardships of military life. Finally, his "golden dream" vanished. It was perhaps his entire value and nobility. When he angrily swore at the "board cart" carrying the "princess" away, we sensed his hollow moral concept and his ignorance of love. He seemed to feel that as long as man perfected himself in morals, his life would become happy, but unfortunately moral anger could not serve as a scientific explanation of social history. Our concept of history should be scientific rather than moral.

With the progress of life, the leading characters in the play finally discovered that reality was filled with complex diversities far beyond their experiences. Like victims of a disaster tasting bitterness to the full, they gained a stronger sense of reality, accepted the pluralistic world, and strove to maintain a dignified foothold in reconciliation. "Jiangjun" finally had no choice but to make a carefully considered appeal" "Friends, none of us should force anyone else to do anything. Allright?"

The response to "Jiangjun's" meaningful sigh was "solemn silence." Was it understanding? Silent agreement? Or the conviction that it was the foothold of "our" survival?

When "Jiangjun" finally realized that history was cruel, not charitable, his habitual words, "I want to be a soldier," were filled with a sense of hopelessness and powerlessness.

The lost "sun" in "Women": the loss of one generation--perhaps this is the entire connotation.

The play recognizes and focuses on one generation's sense of loss but overlooks its simultaneous quest for emancipation from mental chaos and return to its spiritual self, in order to gain a higher consciousness.

It portrays the pain of life, but fails to express the noble comic quality of those who dare to look squarely at pain and accept it. It describes the awakening or development of the self-consciousness of a generation, but casually abandons the good beginning in exploring life. Instead, it hangs back in the face of difficulties recognized, attempts to interpret the world by personal morals and conscience, and, as a result, returns to such morals and conscience. The leading characters ultimately failed to cast off the vicious blindness in interpreting the development of the spirit and thereby enhancing their historical consciousness. As a result, remaining at the oppressiveness of a general cognitive significance, the play lacks the vibrating force to propel the progress of history. Perhaps it is the reason deep down for the failure of the lost "sun" to rise again.

6080/12948
CSO: 4005/375

DIRECTOR OF NEW PLAY INTERVIEWED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by Tang Sifu [0781 2448 1788]: "A Director's Search and Exploration--on Wang Gui, Director of 'Women'"]

[Text] On the eve of the performance of the state play "Women" ["Us"] at the Shanghai People's Art Theater, this reporter interviewed its director Wang Gui [3769 6311] in Beijing.

The play was created for the "International Youth Year." In writing the play, playwrights Wang Gui and Wang Peigong [3769 1014 0361] intended to portray a group of young people who had undergone the 10-year calamity, their recall of the past, and their pursuit of life and ideals. The play describes the course of the lives and thoughts of a "collective household's" seven young members before and after returning to the city.

Wang Gui briefed the reporter on one character in the play--"Jiangjun" ["General'] Yue Yang. In spite of suffering a head wound which seriously damaged his vision and endangered the sight of his right eye, this son of a veteran refused to be discharged. He declared: "I am a radar operator. Just so the eyes of the motherland become bright (electronic radar air defense system), even if I lose the sight of both eyes, it will be worth it." The theme song accompanying the character throughout the play is full of praise for the communist ideal: "Are the preparations completed? We are prepared at all times.... We are the masters of the future." Wang Gui said emphatically: Searching and exploring together with our young friends are the responsibility of the playwright. In this play, we strive to express such an idea: "The identity of individual pursuits and state interests is the ideal of the young people of our generation."

Wang Gui felt that, for drama to express such a theme, we must absolutely not rely on preaching by diagrams, nor, for this reason, "purify" the real and living man into a god cleansed of all emotions and desires and polish the conflicting, tortuous, and even painful life into something smooth and well-organized. He said that, in the directing, composition, and stage vocabulary of the play, he strived for a poetic quality in order to raise dramatic art to the height of poetry. Indeed, "Women" is a poetic play. It condenses the eulogy of the young people's emotions of one generation into poetry. On a stage with only two movable platforms as the basic supporting points, the actors fully develop the strong points of their own acting, forms, language, and voice and freely enter and exit from the picture and the play, creating a young drama of ever-changing time and space.

"'Women' is merely our pursuit of and attempt at national, modern, and realistic drama. The realism I pursue is an open system. Being neither critical realism focusing on exposure nor sham realism evading contradictions, it seeks to reveal accurately the conflicts and actively intervene in life. The term open system refers to the assimilation of all means of expression in modern art." The "earthquake" scene, for instance, has a powerfully symbolic noumenal flavor. Instead of just describing an incident in real life, it symbolizes the fact that, after society had undergone a gigantic historical turn, a whole generation of young people cast off in the corners again launched on a new journey of life.

The play's innovations in dramatic concepts and techniques form the main aspect of the controversy, but Wang Gui insists that the innovations are a vigorous endeavor at following a nationalistic orientation and an attempt at drawing on the aesthetic principles of China's traditional art. Under Wang Gui's direction, the play imparts a strong sense of the dramatic and a clear abstract symbolism. The wind, thunder, call of the crow, crack of the whip, and killing of the chicken on stage are all acted out by the characters in plain view, and their actions are at times faster than in films. Wang Gui deliberately tells the audience: "This is playacting. Everything is make-believe." Nevertheless, in portraying the character images, he wants the actors to be so concrete and authentic as to show the dirt on the soles of their shoes when lifting their feet.

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EAST REGION

SHANDONG REVIEWS REFORM OF HIGHER EDUCATION

SK070415 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] With the guidance of the ideology of "gearing education to the needs of modernization, the world, and the future," our province achieved encouraging results in the reform of higher education in 1985. The management level and the teaching quality of higher educational institutions have markedly improved, and a lively new situation has taken shape.

Reform has aroused the initiative of higher educational institutions and expedited the training of talented people. Since last year, our province has tried out the practice of simplifying the administration of and delegating more power to the higher educational institutions under the province with an aim to eliminate the defect of "over rigid control" over these institutions, and allowed them necessary flexibility in the power over personnel, financing and running the institutions. In student enrollment, the system and methods for admitting students were reformed, and schools have been granted the power for admission according to the students' desires. Corresponding autonomy has also been given to schools in the job arrangements for graduates. Guidance plans were formulated to cover the arrangements for 25 percent of the students, and the authority to examine and approve the namelists of the graduates to be placed was also given to higher educational institutions. All the art, physical culture and sports, and Chinese traditional medical schools were authorized to work out their plans for the job arrangements for their graduates. Although these reforms are in their initial stage, they have invigorated higher educational institutions' ideology of running schools, and enhanced their vitality and sense of responsibility and mission.

Our province has broken with the closed way of running schools and has made an encouraging step forward in carrying out the open way of running schools. Last year our province convened a symposium on higher education and opening to the outside, thus promoting the reform and opening of the province's higher education. Many institutions have carried out extensive exchanges and cooperation with other schools at home and abroad, and an increasing number of educational and various academic exchanges has been conducted. A total of 105 teachers and 170 graduate students and students for advanced study have been sent to or from foreign countries.

In opening to schools in the country, the institutions under the province have opened up 32 teaching units or branches outside the institutions. Most of the institutions have been entrusted to open special training courses, or have opened such courses in cooperation with other units. Students trained through these courses increased from some 900 in 1984 to more than 5,300. Such a practice enabled the units which sponsored the courses and the units in need of personnel to establish contacts, blazed a new road for the training of urgently needed personnel of various specialities, and further promoted the cooperation among teaching, scientific research, and production units. More than 300 higher educational institutions throughout the province have set up teaching-research-production associations or established contacts with plants, hence a new situation in which higher education served production directly. Many institutes have agreed to train personnel or render scientific and technical consulting services to the Qingdao and Yantai Development Zones, thus making new contributions to our economic development.

Reform has continuously upgraded the quality of higher education and enabled it to better meet the needs in the four modernizations. Last year in line with our requirements for talented people of various specialities, our province first readjusted the proportion of discipline and reformed their structure. According to preliminary calculations, by the end of this century, our province needs 500,000 college-level personnel, of whom 200,000 are personnel specialized in liberal arts, law, and finance and economics. However, our capacity for training such personnel is weak. In 1985 our province enrolled more students majoring in liberal arts, law finance and economics, increasing the number of the students specialized in these fields by 91 percent over 1984. In the meantime, we readjusted the structure of level by enrolling more graduate students. Compared with 1984, 600 more graduate students were enrolled last year. We also readjusted the proportion between regular and special college courses, enrolling more students for special college courses to train urgently needed personnel. An imbalance between regular and special college courses has been changed.

To meet the new requirements for the specifications and quality of talented people for the four modernization drive, our province transformed some old and developed some new disciplines last year, and enabled the institutes of science and engineering to develop more applied sciences. A total of 31 new disciplines were established to meet the urgent needs. Nineteen universities of science and engineering, medicine, and agriculture opened 19 classes to train teachers for agricultural and technical middle schools.

In order to cultivate the students' pioneering spirit and creativeness, higher educational institutions have paid attention to adopting effective measures to strengthen practical teaching work, especially the selection and training of the best students. They formulated measures for the cultivation of the best students, and openly commended 56 students on the top. At the same time, a student floating system was tried out in some regular and special colleges. Outstanding students of special colleges may be promoted to regular colleges, and students of regular colleges who do a poor job in study may be demoted to special colleges. In the job arrangements for graduates, 5 percent of the students on the top are permitted to select the units where they want to work. These measures aroused the students' enthusiasm and upgraded the teaching quality. Various higher educational institutions also conducted beneficial reforms and explorations on how to strengthen political and ideological work. The thinking of the masses of students is stable, vivid and progressive. Several thousand college students joined the party and the CYL in 1985, and their professional competence and political consciousness has shown marked improvement.

Reform has cleared the road for talented people to go to the rural areas. The rural areas in our province, in particular the poverty-stricken areas with a poor economic foundation, are short of personnel. In order to solve this problem, our province for several years has instituted the system of gearing enrollment and distribution of personnel to what is needed in the area when reforming its enrollment and personnel distribution systems. More and more personnel have been trained for designated areas each year.

Reform has invigorated the higher educational institutions' ideology of running schools, and enabled them to accelerate their reforms. Last year our province for the first time opened special medical courses for the handicapped, admitting outstanding handicapped people capable of taking care of themselves to colleges for further study. Shandong University cooperated with the provincial experimental middle school to establish a preparatory course. The Shandong Chinese Traditional Medical College opened a class for juveniles. The Shandong Textile Engineering Institute also relied on other schools to train graduate students, thus expediting the training of teachers. All this reflected the vitality and vigor of the higher educational institutions of our province.

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JIANGXI CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW310805 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The 15th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee ended this afternoon after discussing all items on the agenda. Today's plenary meeting adopted the Jiangxi provincial regulations on 9-year compulsory education and decided to promulgate the regulations for implementation.

The regulations stipulate: Compulsory primary education shall be made universal throughout the province by 1990, compulsory junior middle school education in parts of the province inhabited by 70 percent of the population shall be made universal by 1995; and 9-year compulsory education shall be made universal throughout the province by the end of the century.

Through a by-election, the meeting elected Wang Shufeng deputy to the Sixth NPC as nominated by the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee. On a proposal by Chairman Wang Shufeng, the meeting appointed Vice Chairman Peng Shengxi concurrent chairman of the credentials committee under the provinical People's Congress Standing Committee.

Chairman Wang Shufeng addressed the meeting; Vice Chairman Liang Kaixuan presided. Attending were Wang Zemin, Huang Xiandu, Peng Shengxi, and Liu Bin, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending as observers were Qian Jiaming, vice governor of the province; (Li Ying), president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Wang Shuheng, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

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CSO: 4005/476

SHANDONG: CPPCC COMMITTEE MEMBERS VISIT JINAN MILITARY REGION

SK010416 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Leading persons of the provincial CPPCC Committee and some members of its calligraphic and painting group visited the organs of the Jinan Military Region to convey greetings on 31 January. At 0830, Li Jiulong, commander; Chi Haotian, political commissar; and Rao Shoukun and Chen Renhong, former leaders of the Jinan Military region, held cordial talks with Li Zichao, chairman, and Zhou Xingfu, Guo Yicheng, Xu Wenyuan, and Ding Fangming, vice chairmen, of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

Leading persons of the provincial CPPCC Committee presented paintings and calligraphic works to the People's Army to show their appreciation. They included a large brush painting entitled "Penglai Spring Tide and Evergreen in Bitter Cold" jointly painted by the calligraphic and painting group of the provincial CPPCC Committee, a calligraphic work reading "Work Together For a Splendid Future" written by calligrapher (Zhang Junshan), and a large square stone seal reading "A Great Wall of Steel" meticulously engraved by seal cutter (Shi Ke).

During the meeting, (Zhang Junshan), (Hei Bolong), (Wang Jihua), (Zhang Yanjing), (Shi Ke), and (Jiang Weigong), painters and calligraphers of the calligraphic and painting group, wrote or drew pictures for the People's Army.

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CSO: 4005/476

SHANDONG COMMENTARY ON BUILDING RURAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

SK030348 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Station Commentary: "A Pressing Task"]

[Text] The rural grassroots party organizations are the party's fighting bastions in the rural areas, the links and bridges of the party in maintaining ties with the broad masses of peasants, and the direct organizers and commanders that lead the masses in building the socialist new rural areas. The achievements in building rural grassroots party organizations have a vital bearing on the continued development of the rural new situation and successful progress in economic structural reform focusing on the reform of the urban economy. Therefore, CPC committees at all levels should consider the building of grassroots party organizations as the basic task of the various rural construction tasks, include it on their agenda, and realistically strengthen leadership over the work. The principal responsible comrades of the CPC committees should show regular concern for the work and take a personal interest in it. The county, township, and town CPC committees in particular should play an important part in this work. Numerous facts have proven that if the party members do not manage party affairs, the party cannot be called a real party. The CPC committees should further divide the work between the party and the government, realistically handle the relationship between economic construction and the building of the party, and genuinely free themselves from arduous daily production and administrative work. While grasping reform and economic construction, the CPC committees should pay real attention to building the rural grassroots party organizations.

At present, rural party rectification is being carried out in a step-by-step manner. We should closely integrate the work of regularly strengthening the building of the party in the rural areas with the work of concentratedly carrying out party rectification, consider the building of the party as a long-term task, and persist in grasping it with untiring efforts. We should improve our workstyle, deeply conduct investigations and study, engage in less empty talk and do more solid work, exert efforts to grasp the work, and strive to greatly change the outlook of the rural grassroots party organizations in 1 to 2 years.

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CSO: 4005/476

NPC DEPUTIES INSPECT SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL WORK

OW180633 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] Over 50 NPC deputies began an inspection of Shanghai on 17 February in preparation for their attending the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress and for their examining and discussing the Seventh 5-Year Plan and other subjects. The inspection will last 10 to 15 days.

On 17 February, the deputies heard a briefing on Shanghai's implementation of its economic plan and its budget. Hu Lijiao, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the briefing. Also present at the briefing were Jiang Zemin, an NPC deputy and mayor of Shanghai; and Han Zheyi, Su Buqing, Liu Jingji, and Yuan Xuefen, members of the NPC Standing Committee.

In a group inspection and in subgroup inspections, the NPC deputies in Shanghai will inspect Shanghai's work in connection with the construction of key state projects; the handling of cases of serious economic crimes; the implementation of local legislation, such as the regulations of Shanghai municipality concerning the enforcement of 9-year compulsory education, local commodity prices, and the reform of the wage system of local factories; and the construction of basic urban facilities. Some NPC deputies, carrying proper identification, will visit various organizations and inspect them on an individual basis.

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CSO: 4005/476

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI MAYOR ADDRESSES CADRES MEETING

OW180533 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The Shanghai Municipal Government on 17 February held a meeting to convey to the cadres the guidelines of relevant national economic work conferences. Mayor Jiang Zemin attended and addressed the meeting. Also present were Zhu Zongbao, Li Zhaoji, Ni Tianzeng, and Xie Lijuan, vice mayors of Shanghai; Wang Daohan, advisor to the municipal government; and responsible comrades of the departments concerned.

The meeting pointed out: In 1986, it is necessary to continue to strengthen and improve macroeconomic control. It is necessary to keep investment in fixed assets and the increase of consumption funds under control, make great efforts to increase production of marketable goods, and strive to promote the export trade. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, more investment will be made in energy, transport, raw and processed materials industries, and in essential and basic urban facilities. Investment in culture, education, and the public health service, in the development of intellectual resources, and in the building of spiriutal civilization will also be considerably greater than in the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Mayor Jiang Zemin emphasized at the meeting: In order to implement the guidelines of relevant national economic work conferences, we should first unify our ideological understanding. We should correctly understand the relationship between long-term and immediate interests, and between those of the whole and of the part. We should make investment only in essential projects and properly readjust the investment structure. We must concentrate our forces on undertaking technological transformation projects and on building basic facilities. Before we start projects, we should study their feasibility and make proper preparations.

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CSO: 4005/476

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

CYL DEPUTY SECRETARIES ELECTED--The fourth plenary session of the Seventh Provincial CYL Committee was held in Jinan on the afternoon of 22 January. In accordance with the stipulations of the "CYL Constitution" and the need for practical work, through full democratic consultations and deliberations, the session elected, through secret ballot, Comrade Zhao Shucong [6392 2885 0654] as an additional deputy secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, and Comrade Zhang Wei [1728 0251] as an additional member of the Standing Committee of the provinical CYL Committee and additional deputy secretary of the provincial CYL Committee. After the election, Comrade Ban Kaiqing, deputy secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, delivered a speech on behalf of the Standing Committee of the provinical CYL Committee with regard to the self-construction of the provincial CYL Committee and the implementation of the guidelines of the current conference of CYL delegates. [Text] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 86 p 1 SK] /12232

SHANGHAI LEADERS GREET ATHLETES--Yesterday afternoon leading comrades of the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government, including Rui Xingwen and Jiang Zemin, extended spring greetings to some 200 representatives of old and new athletic workers, coaches, sportsmen, and sportswomen who were gathering happily at the Athletic Club. [Excerpts] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 2 Feb 86 OW] 12232

VETERAN COMRADES VISITED--Wan Shaofen, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Liu Fangren, Ni Xiance, and Xu Qin, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee; (Lu Xiuzhen), member of the Standing Committee and head of the Organization Department of the provinical CPC Committee, visited and chatted with veteran comrades this morning. They went first to 80-year-old Comrade Yang Shangkui's house. The elderly Yang said: Reform is an arduous task. I believe you all will shoulder it and move ahead quickly and steadily. On behalf of all visitors, Wan Shaofen pledged to work in unity and inherit the veteran comrades' revolutionary spirit. The provincial CPC Committee leaders also visited other veteran comrades, including Bai Dongcai, Fu Yutian, Ma Jiking, Wang Tie, and (Hu Delan), wife of former governor Shao Shiping. In the afternoon, Liu Fangren, (Lu Xiuzhen), (Sun Xinyue), and other leading comrades visited more than 20 veteran comrades in Nanchang. [Excerpts] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 86 OW] /12232

SHANGHAI RECEIVES FOREIGN DIPLOMATS--The Shanghai Municipal People's Government held a Spring Festival reception at the International Club on the evening of

5 February. Members of foreign consulates in Shanghai and their spouses attended on invitation. During the reception, Mayor Jiang Zemin reported on Shanghai's new achievements in industrial and agricultural production, reform of the economic structure, and improvement of the people's living standards last year. He thanked foreign consulates in Shanghai for their efforts to promote economic, trade, scientific, and technological exchanges between their countries and Shanghai. (Kwar), Polish consul-general in Shanghai, spoke on behalf of the Consular Corps. Li Zhaoji, (Qian Xuezhong), (Zhao Yunjing) and other well-known figures from various circles attended the reception. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 6 Feb 86 OW] /12232

SHANGHAI TEACHERS GREETED--Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, and Jiang Zemin, who is deputy secretary of the municipal party committee and mayor of Shanghai, cordially greeted representatives of teachers attending a Spring Festival tea party for Shanghai's educational workers at the Shanghai Exhibition Hall on the afternoon of 6 February. Comrade Rui Xingwen wished the teachers in Shanghai a joyful Spring Festival and domestic bliss. He called on teachers to train more qualified personnel for the motherland's four modernizations. Mayor Jiang Zemin wished the representatives there a happy Chinese New Year, and praised them for working hard and performing a valuable service. According to another report, Rui Xingwen and Jiang Zemin also joined some 600 scientists and technicians in a get-together on the evening of 6 February. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 7 Feb 86 OW] /12232

CADRES MEETING--The Shanghai Municipal People's Government held a cadres meeting on 6 February morning to arrange current economic work. The meeting urged the cadres at all levels in Shanghai to unify their thinking and make effective and concerted efforts to ensure good production work and maintain a proper growth rate while stressing economic efficiency. Vice Mayor Zhu Zongbao analyzed the situation of Shanghai's production since January. He pointed out: At present, the general situation is good. However, the production in January this year was not so satisfactory, increasing by only 0.5 percent as compared with January 1985, due to difficulties caused by the establishment of funds for raw and finished materials, and due to reduced production of some unmarketable goods. All departments should take such a situation seriously. Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, and Mayor Jiang Zemin also attended and addressed the meeting. [Excerpts] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 7 Feb 86 OW] /12232

NEW YEAR MARKED--Thirty-six model workers and advanced individuals from the industrial, communications, machine building, construction, financial, trade, and agricultural fronts assembled joyously in the conference room of the provincial government on 7 February. Welcoming the Spring Festival with them were leading comrades of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City, including Gu Xiulian, Chen Huanyou, Jin Xun, and (Wang Rongbing). Governor Gu Xiulian presided over the meeting. In their speeches, Comrades Gu Xiulian and Chen Huanyou fully affirmed Jiangsu's gratifying achievements in 1985 and profusely praised model workers and advanced individuals on all fronts and the people in Jiangsu for their joint contributions to the four modernizations. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Feb 86 OW] /12232

MODEL WORKERS--Yesterday Shanghai Mayor Jiang Zemin called on all cadres and people in Shanghai to learn from the lofty qualities of model workers and to work harder than ever to win the first battle in the New Year for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Also present at the reception were deputy secretaries of the municipal CPC Committee Huang Ju and Wu Bangguo. [Excerpts] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 8 Feb 86 OW] /12232

SHANGHAI MAYOR ATTENDS MEETING--How can we create a new situation for Shanghai in reform and in opening to the outside world in the new year? To answer this question, a discussion meeting was held at the conference room of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee on 7 February morning. President at the meeting were leading cadres of the municipal party committee and the municipal government Jiang Zemin, Huang Ju, and Wu Bangguo, and personalities from the educational, literary and art, scientific and technological, financial and banking, industrial and commercial, and economic theory circles. The meeting was held in an animated atmosphere. Mayor Jiang conscientiously listened to the views of the participants, and entered all good suggestions into his notebook. [Excerpts] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 8 Feb 86 OW] /12232

CHEN PIXIAN IN CHANGZHOU--Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, happily spent Spring Festival with the people in Changzhou City, Jiangsu Province. On 9 February afternoon, Chen Pixian and leading comrades of Jiangsu Province and Changzhou City Han Peixin, Chu Jiang, and Chen Yuying visited workers' families at Lihua New Village in Changzhou City. They asked the workers about their work and life, and extended their festival greetings to the residents there. In the evening, Chen Pixian attended a Spring Festival get-together in Changzhou City. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA Ribao in Chinese 11 Feb 86 p 1 OW] /12232

CSO: 4005/476

PARTY CONSOLIDATION AT COUNTY LEVEL URGED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Li Zhaoxiang [2621 5128 4382]: "Guangdong CPC Sends Inspection Teams to Local Area to Understand the Situation, Discover Problems, Sum up Findings, and Submit Recommendations"]

[Text] Special to NANGANG RIBAO--For the purpose of carrying out the second phase of party consolidation at the county level, the Guangdong CPC party consolidation advisory group has recently selected more than 70 cadres from the subordinate organs of the provincial government and organized them into 7 inspection teams. After a week-long workshop, the teams will soon set out for different localities to carry out their task of party consolidation. The principal mission of these inspection teams is to understand the local situation, discover problems, sum up their findings, and submit recommendations.

The workshop transmitted and studied the spirit of the six-province party consolidation work briefing session convened by the general guidance committee of the CPC and the speech of Comrade Lin Ruo [2651 5387] at the second party consolidation seminar attended by the secretaries of all the country CPC committees and discipline inspection committee in the province. In addition, the workshop also described the experience gained by members of the inspection teams accredited by the Guangdong provincial CPC to Guangzhou and also discussed the problem of how to carry out their task when the inspection teams arrived at their destinations. After serious study and discussion, they all expanded their knowledge, increased their confidence, and became well prepared, both mentally and organizationally, for their tasks.

Wang Ning [3769 1380], deputy CPC secretary of Guangdong and deputy director of the Guangdong party consolidation advisory group, visited the workshop and gave a speech. He emphasized the importance of sending out the inspection teams to engage in the second stage of the county-level party consolidation task. He also praised the revolutionary spirit displayed by old comrades who have retreated from the first line but have actively taken party in this task. He encouraged all the participants, especially younger comrades, to learn from these old comrades, receive the arduous training provided by such work, and enhance their ability. He particularly stressed the need for inspection teams, when they reached their respective destinations, to display in earnest the spirit of the enlarged meeting recently convened by the provincial CPC standing committee, respect the leadership of the local committees of CPC, work closely with and assist the local committees of the CPC in their work, highlight the importance of strengthening party loyalty and correct new evil trends, take additional steps to rectify the guiding thought of economic work, raise morals, and promote more effectively the open-door policies and economic reforms for the purpose of carrying out the second stage of the consolidation task.

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CSO: 4005/103

LECTURERS GROUP DISPATCHED BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE VISITS GUANGDONG

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Lin Jie [2651 3381]: "Central Committee Sends Lecturers Group to Guangdong"]

[Text] Special to NANFANG RIBAO--The Guangdong provincial department of education held a symposium and welcomed with enthusiasm the lecturers group dispatched by the party committee of the central committee's subordinate organs and those of the state oregans of the central government. Deputy Governor Wang Pingshan [3769 1456 1472] attended the symposium and delivered a speech.

Deputy Governor Wang Pingshan said: "The fact that the party Central Committee and the central government have sent the lecturers group to Guangdong shows their concern and support for our educational work here. In the name of the provincial government, I extend our hearty welcome." The deputy governor and other leaders also gave a briefing on the situation in Hainan, earnestly hoping that the lecturers would overcome the difficulties and help train teachers in the Nanhai administrative district and autonomous region in order to improve the quality of education.

Yang Fusheng [2799 4395 3932], leader of the group and representative of the State Oceanography Bureau, spoke of their determination to overcome difficulties, work hard, learn from the people of Guangdong, seek the advice of cadres with experience in education, and accomplish their mission.

The group consisted of 26 members from the State Oceanography Bureau, all in their thirties, on a fixed 1-year term of service. They are leaving for Hainan today.

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CSO: 4005/103

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

MEASURES TO IMPROVE HIGHER EDUCATION PLANNED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporters Xu Qingxiong [6079 1987 7160] and Lin Jie [2651 3381]: "Guangdong CYL Welcomes Korean Youth Friendship Delegation"]

[Text] On the evening of 28 August, the Guangdong provincial committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League [CYL] held a grand reception at Guangdong Guest House to welcome with enthusiasm the 200 members of the Korean Youth Friendship Delegation who have come to Guangdong for a Sino-Korean youth get-together.

Leaders of the Guangdong CPC committee, the standing committee of the Guangdong people's congress, the Guangdong provincial government, and the Guangzhou municipal CPC and other authorities concerned, including Wang Ning [3796 1380], Wang Zongchun [3769 1350 2504], Zhong Ming [6945 2494], Huang Qingqu [7806 3237 3255], Liu Jianhua [0491 1696 5478], Wu Xiaofeng [0702 2556 1496], and Hang Zongqu [7281 1350 4375], were present at the reception.

At the reception, the secretary of the Guangdong CYL committee delivered a welcoming speech and the head of the Korean Youth Friendship Delegation expressed his thoughts to his hosts. The deputy secretary of the Guangdong CPC Wang Ning, speaking in the name of the Guangdong CPC, and the Guangdong provincial government, proposed a toast. He said that under the loving care of Secretary General Hu Yaobang and President Kim Il-sung, the Sino-Korean youth get-together was a landmark in the history of friendship between the young people of China and Korea. The great friendship between the peoples and youths of the two countries, like the pines, will remain fresh forever, cypress on the Chang-bai Mountain will never wither, and like the Yalu River, it will run forever.

At the reception, leaders of the Guangdong CYL committee presented the Korean Youth Friendship Delegation with a silk pennant and gifts, and young people of both countries gave excellent performances for entertainment.

Yesterday morning, the Korean Youth Friendship Delegation flew from Beijing to Guangzhou. In the afternoon, they visited the old site of the Peasant Movement Institute, the Guangdong Museum of the History of the Revolution, and the Sino-Korean Blood Brotherhood Pavilion. One hundred Korean youths will visit Shenzhen this morning.

12958/13167
CSO: 4005/103

HUNAN VICE GOVERNOR ON REDUCING THE PEASANTS' BURDEN

HK210933 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The 17th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened on 18 February. The main items of the meeting were to listen to examine and approve: A report by the provincial People's Government on handling problems resulting from widening highways; a report by the provincial People's Government on reducing the peasants' burden; a report by the provincial People's Government on curbing unauthorized use and occupation of arable land in urban and rural construction; a report by the provincial People's Government on implementing and executing the law on autonomy of nationality areas; and a report by Ji Zhaoqing, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on an examination of the implementation of the constitution and law by members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. The meeting also had to examine and approve a decision and relevant resolutions on convening the fourth meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; to elect deputies to the Sixth NPC; and to adopt appointments and removals.

Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Jiao Linyi presided over yesterday's plenary meeting. Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Huang Daoqi, Ji Zhaoqing, Xu Tiangui, Qi Shouliang, Shi Bangzhi, Kong Anmin, Chen Xinmin, Xie Sinying, and Li Tiangen attended the meeting. Also attending the meeting as observers were responsible persons of the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, the relevant departments under the provincial People's Government; and responsible persons of People's Congress Standing Committees from six cities under provincial jurisdiction, the Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefectures, and some counties and cities.

On the morning of 18 February, provincial Vice Governor Cao Wenju delivered a report to the 17th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on reducing peasants' burden.

Cao Wenju said that the circular issued by the CPC Central Committee and State Council last year on curbing the malpractice of wantonly charging peasants, tallies exactly with the reality of the province, and has been well received by the masses. All prefectures, cities and counties have now examined and checked on unreasonable charges on local peasants, in line with the spirit of the circular. Some prefectures, cities and counties have formulated specific regulations on reducing the peasants' burden in connection with the local situation, achieving initial results. But the work has just started and much needs to be done.

Cao Wenju said that the peasants burden is really heavy, far beyond their capacity. The main reason for this is that state organs and departments proceed from their own needs and charge peasants various fees divorced from reality. They developed too many projects in a short time, beyond the peasants' capacity.

The key to solving this problem is to seriously educate cadres, in particular leading cadres at all levels, to have a correct appraisal of the current situation and the degree of wealth of peasants. In developing public undertakings in rural areas, we must proceed from reality, do what we are capable of, and spend money according to our revenue. We must refrain from doing it indiscriminately.

The vice governor said that to reduce the peasants' burden, it is necessary to establish a strict system in respect of money retained and money for use, and to ensure the implementation of the system through legislation.

At yesterday morning's meeting, on behalf of the provinical People's Government, (Lu Huiyun), secretary general of the provincial People's Government, also delivered a report to the meeting on curbing unauthorized use and occupation, of arable land in urban and rural construction.

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CSO: 4005/482

BRIEFS

TRAINING OF FEMALE LAWYERS URGED--Fifty-four women lawyers, the first group of its kind, completed their training course sponsored by Guangdong Province on 28 August. They will begin their work of protecting the legitimate rights of women and children.

These women lawyers have completed the women lawyers training course jointly sponsored by the provincial judiciary department and the women's federation, have passed the qualification examinations required by the judiciary department, and have been granted licenses as intern lawyers.

The women lawyers training course has been established in view of the present shortage of women lawyers and the need to protect the legitimate rights of women and children in Guangdong Province. Most of the trainees have come from the legal advisors section of the city and county women's federations. [Text] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 85 p 1] 12958/13167

CSO: 4005/103

RALLY MARKS ESTABLISHMENT OF NYINGCHI PREFECTURE

HK060851 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] A rally to mark the establishment of Nyingchi Prefecture was ceremoniously held in the Bayi Town Laboring People's Cultural Palace on the morning of 1 February. Attending the rally were Dangzin, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee; Jiangzhong Zhaxiduoji, vice chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee; Gyibug Puncogcedain, vice chairman of the regional people's government; responsible comrades of the preparatory groups of Lhasa City and Qamdo, Shannan, and Nyingchi prefectures; the masses of peasants and herdsmen in Nyingchi prefecture; commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed there; and representatives of teachers and students, totaling some 1,000 people.

On behalf of the regional CPC committee and regional people's government, Dangzin, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, read the decision of the regional CPC committee and regional people's government on the establishment of the Nyingchi Prefectural CPC Committee and Nyingchi Prefectural Commissioner's Office. He announced the namelists of the members of the leadership groups of the Nyingchi Prefectural CPC Committee and Prefectural Commissioner's Office. Tang Zhongning, (Suolang Danzeng), and (Yin Hanzhang), are the deputy secretaries of the Nyingchi Prefectural CPC Committee; (Suolang Danzeng), (Qiangba Cilien) and (Ye Gongchen), are the deputy commissioners of the Nyingchi Prefectural Commissioner's Office.

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CSO: 4005/498

YUNNAN ISSUES REGULATIONS TO REFORM RESEARCH INSTITUTES

HK080535 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] The Provincial People's government recently issued provisional regulations on reform of scientific research institutes, thus solving some problems of a policy nature in the course of reforming the scientific and technological structure. These regulations are welcomed by scientific and technological circles in our province.

Since the implementation of the CPC Central Committee's decision on reform of the scientific and technological structure, the majority of scientific research institutes in our province have vigorously carried out reform. They have acquired some experience and scored initial achievements in developing relations among enterprises and regions, setting up scientific research combines, and expanding the technological market. However, due to the fact that specific policies on reform were not completely formulated, some specific and feasible measures to reform the system of the institute director assuming full responsibility and the systems of reward and personnel could not be guaranteed by the policies. As a result, reform of some scientific research institutes was in a stagnant or near stagnant state and could be penetratingly carried out.

The provincial government promptly summed up the experience and problems in the work of reform of the scientific and technological structure. Proceeding from the province's realities, they formulated clear regulations on a series of problems of a policy nature which urgently need solution in the course of reform.

The provisional regulations put forward are: A scientific research institute must implement the system of the institute director assuming full responsibility. It also must implement the system of calling for bids for its work and the contract system. The scientific research institute has the power to examine and employ on probation the personnel allocated to it by its upper level. It can refuse to employ those who are not qualified.

The provisional regulations also provide the scientific research institutes with many preferential conditions in planning, funds, and taxes. That is to say, the achievements made by a scientific research institute can be transferred by itself and the income from the transfer of technology and from service is exempt from taxes in the near future. The scientific research institute is also exempt from the payment of energy and communications charges. A scientific research institute which raises its own operating expenses, carries out reform of wages, and whose annual per capita bonus does not exceed 3 months' basic wages, is exempt from an increase in taxes.

Since the Provincial People's government issued the provisional regulations, many people of scientific and technological circles in our province have taken this as good news and informed others.

At the provincial meeting of the scientific research institute directors, one scientific research institute director said to a reporter: The provincial government's document has provided us with good conditions and guarantees by a series of policies for reform of our scientific and technological structure, arousing the enthusiasm of all personnel in our scientific and technological circles. It can be expected that science and technology in Yunnan will soar soon.

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CSO: 4005/498

WU JINGHUA ATTENDS VETERAN CADRES FORUM 5 FEBRUARY

HK080523 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Entrusted by the Regional CPC Committee and People's Government, the Organization Department of the Regional CPC Committee and Regional Veteran Cadres Bureau held a forum of veteran cadres on the afternoon of 5 February to celebrate the lunar new year used by the Tibetan nationality and the spring festival. Attending the forum were leading comrades of the regional party, government, and army, including Wu Jinghua, Raidi, Doje Cering, Basang, Dangzin, Gyanincain Norbu, Hu Songjie, Cao Xu, Tudao Doje, (Zhang Shaozhong), Gao Tangjin, and Danzeng Jiacuo. The forum was presided over by Zhang Lin, director of the Organization Department of the Regional CPC Committee. Nearly 80 retired cadres from Lhasa and other places attended the forum. (Lie Que), deputy director of the Organization Department of the Regional CPC Committee, delivered a congratulatory speech at the forum.

Dangzin, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, delivered an important speech at the forum. He said: The people of all nationalities in our region are seriously implementing the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Regional CPC Committee Standing Committee and striving to create a new situation in all aspects of work in our region. It is now a period of the best political and economic situation in Xizang since the peaceful liberation. Comrade Dangzin said: In the year ahead, in the wake of structural reform and reform of the system of cadres, more veteran cadres will step down. CPC committees and governments at all levels must show concern for them politically and look after their livelihood. At the same time, they must educate and mobilize all quarters in society to show concern for and to respect veteran comrades and to do good things for them. In the course of building material and spiritual civilizations, it is necessary to regard respecting the elderly and the good as an aspect of spiritual civilization building so as to establish good social customs and so as to allow the veteran comrades to spend their remaining years in happiness.

He said: We shall shoulder still more arduous tasks in 1986. We must implement the spirit of the three meetings of the central authorities and of the enlarged meeting of the Regional CPCP Committee Standing Committee.

Going further in negating the cultural revolution, in eliminating the leftist ideological influence, and in straightening out the ideological line and basing everything on Xizang realities; doing everything to develop the productive forces; and doing everything for the well-being of the people of Xizang is the focus of all of our work. We earnestly hope that in the year ahead, veteran cadres will continue to give play to their remaining energy and make new contributions toward building a new, united, rich, and civilized Xizang.

At the forum, some veteran cadres proposed many suggestions on our region's future work.

/12858
CSO: 4005/498

RETURNED TIBETANS PRAISE PROGRESS IN XIZANG

OW080324 Beijing XINHUA in English 0231 GMT 8 Feb 86

[Text] Lhasa, February 8 (XINHUA)--Four former Tibetan officials had watched for two decades while abroad, analyzing the region's development before making up their minds to return.

In an interview with XINHUA today, they said that returning to the motherland was the only correct thing for them to do.

Daiba Chili, Bisu Dojenorbu, Tome Namgyai and Namgyai Cewang returned from India last summer to settle in Tibet, and have since toured China extensively.

They had all served as ranking officials under the Dalai Lama. Soon after their return, they were included in a delegation of Tibetan patriots, and visited Guangdong, Guangxi, Tianjin, Beijing, Sichuan and other parts of the country.

Bisu Dojenorbu spoke of how, while in Beijing, they were received by central officials. "They were very concerned to hear about Tibetans living abroad," said the former secretary of Dalai's security department. "They hoped to see all Tibetans unite to develop their homeland."

Tome Namgyai, former deputy secretary of Dalai's security department, said that he had witnessed the changes that had taken place since he left.

"New hospitals, schools, hotels, shops, TV stations and homes are springing up everywhere in my native Xigaze and Lhasa," he told XINHUA.

He learned from neighbors that the communist party's policy is enabling them to prosper, and that Tibetans are receiving special assistance from central authorities and other parts of China.

The four returnees have now settled in Lhasa, Qamdo and Nagqu according to their own will, and have become members of the local political consultative conferences.

Daiba Chili used to be an official at the reception department of the Dalai's exile "government" in Kathmandu. "We have been given assistance since our return," he said.

"I cherish my new life, and will work hard for the people and the country," he said.

Namgyai Cewang, a military tribunal judge under the Dalai Lama, had this to say: "I am sure I have made the right choice."

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XIZANG TO REVIVE BUDDHIST PRAYER CEREMONY

OW110932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 11 Feb 86

["Backgrounder: Tibet to Revive Traditional Prayer Ceremony"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Lhasa, February 11 (XINHUA)--A Tibetan Buddhist prayer ceremony begun in 1409 will be conducted this month for the first time since 1966, when it was banned at the start of the 10-year Chinese "Cultural Revolution".

According to tradition, the ceremony will be performed February 14, the beginning of the Tibetan new year, in front of the Qoikang Temple in downtown Lhasa. For the event, the temple's prayer square has been rebuilt.

Initiated by Zong Kaba, founder of the yellow sect of Lamaism, the ceremony was aimed at revitalizing Tibetan Buddhism and promoting religious disciplines.

According to historians, preparations were elaborate. The temple's halls and Buddhist icons were repaired. Murals were repainted, and ritual utensils acquired.

More than 10,000 lamas of various Lamaist sects and hundreds of thousands of followers flocked into Lhasa for the first 15-day grand prayer ceremony, conducted by Zong Kaba in 1409.

Those who attended the ceremony donated generously to Zong Kaba's coffers. Donated food was piled high and inside large vessels yak butter lamps burned, with wicks made of twisted towels.

Two weeks after the grand prayer ceremony had begun, a lamp festival marked the reincarnation of Sakyamuni, the Buddha, who was to drive away devils.

From the first ceremony until 1966, the tradition was carried on by Tibetan Buddhists. Colorful yak butter lamps with images of the Buddha and Bodhisattva, fairies and other Buddhist heroes annually filled the streets around the Qoikang Temple.

Although the first ceremony was open to all Lamaist sects, the yellow sect soon claimed exclusive control.

During the 17th century rule of the fifth Dalai Lama, who politicized the religious system, new rites were added to the ceremony, including the examination for the Geshi, a degree equivalent to the doctorate for advanced students of Buddhism.

Since 1979 when the Chinese Communist party's policy on freedom of religious belief was implemented, religious activities have become normal in Tibet. Prayer ceremonies are now held by various Lamaseries and temples on an individual basis.

The incoming prayer ceremony, approved by the Tibet regional government, will be continued annually as a religious festival for the local people.

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BRIEFS

TV DRAMA PRAISED--Not long ago, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department watched the TV drama "Champion Starts From Here," warmly praising it as a good TV drama. They also expressed the hope that comrades in the province's literature and art circles will learn from the experience of the Zigong TV station and do their utmost to create literature and art works which can shock people ideologically and artistically. The responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee Propaganda Department believe that "Champion Starts From Here" is one of the good TV dramas the province has created and produced in recent years. They decided to commend the achievements made by the Zigong TV station under the leadership of the city CPC committee and government. They expressed the hope that comrades in the province's literature and art circles will earnestly study the spirit of the national conference of party delegates, further correct their guiding thinking on professional work, put the social effects of spiritual products above all, and create more and better literature and art works to encourage people to fight with one heart and one mind for invigorating the Chinese nation and building the four modernizations. [Excerpts] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 86 HK] /12858

SICHUAN LEADERS VISIT RETIRED CADRES--On the eve of the spring festival, leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee Yang Rudai, Nie Ronggui, Jiang Minkuan, and Gu Jinchi visited retired old cadres who had assumed posts in provincial organs and some widows of deceased old cadres. The responsible comrades of the organization department and veteran cadres' bureau of the Provincial CPC Committee extended festival greetings to the widows and relatives of the deceased old cadres. The provincial veteran cadres' bureau presented each retired old cadre in the province with a new year picture indicating longevity and sent letters conveying their festival greetings to the old cadres who had joined the revolution before 1927. [Text] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Feb 86 HK] /12858

CSO: 4005/498

TIANJIN HOLDS THEORETICAL FORUM ON UNITED FRONT WORK

SK250227 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 24 Feb 86

/Text/ The theoretical forum sponsored by the United Front Work Department under the municipal CPC Committee concluded on the morning of 23 Feburary.

At the forum, Tan Shaowen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, delivered a speech, in which he pointed out: Party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over the theorctical research for United Front work and bring about coordination among various circles both in and outside the party in order to make concerted efforts to carry out theoretical research in this regard and to create a new situation in United Front work.

In his speech, Tan Shaowen expounded on the importance of carrying out theoretical research in this regard. He stated: In the new historic period, the United Front still is the magic weapons of the party that has gained precious experiences in conducting United Front work, which constitutes the wealth enriching the party's theory. In conducting theoretical research on the United Front, we should start with summing up the experiences gained in the past and study the new characteristics, situation, and questions on the United Front. We should also give correct answers to the new questions on the basis of integrating theory with practice in order to further develop and expand the patriotic United Front in the new historic period.

He pointed out: Theoretical research on the United Front is of a scientific nature. In conducting research in this regard, efforts should be made to foster a correct guiding ideology, to uphold the principle of integrating theory with practice, to emancipate minds, to implement the guideline of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, and to build up the contingent of personnel in charge of theoretical research of the United Front in order to mutually push forward the theoretical research in this regard.

At the forum, participants exchanged the experiences and results scored by the municipal United Front in conducting theoretical research over the past years and discussed theoretical issues concering the United Front work. They approved the regulations of the municipal Society for Theoretical Research on the United Front and elected members of the society. They also recommended and elected Xiao Yuan as honorary chairman of the society and Li Qin as chairman of the society.

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NEI MONGGOL CIRCULAR URGES STUDY OF MARXISM

SK270441 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Feb 86

/Text/ In order to further arouse cadres at all levels throughout the region to study Marxist theories, the autonomous regional CPC Committee recently issued a circular urging the party-member leading cadres at or above the county level across the region to personally write a report on the gains obtained through studying Marxist theories by integrating their study with their personal reality.

The autonomous regional CPC Committee has held that making a success in this regard has a vital and practical bearing on implementing the spirit of the speech given by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the National Conference of Party Delegates, on arousing the leading cadres at all levels throughout the region to study the basic theories of Marxism, and on applying in a creative way the theories to dealing with the important questions cropping up in the campaign of building the two civilizations.

The autonomous regional CPC Committee urged the party organizations at all levels across the region to enhance their leadership over this regard in a down-to-earth manner. In particular, the party organizations at or above the banner-county level must make concrete arrangements for the work in line with the demands set forth by the central authorities and the regional CPC Committee. The first leading personnel should take personal charge of the work. They should regard as a routine work the tasks of earnestly studying the basic theories of Marxism and of vigorously studying the important documents issued by the central authorities during the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the speeches given by the central principal leading comrades. Efforts should be made to educate cadres to uphold the usage of Marxist theories in guiding the drive to conduct reforms and practice in construction and to continuously make new contributions to building socialism reflecting the Chinese characteristics.

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BRIEFS

KUI BI'S DEATH ANNOUNCED--After failing to respond to medical treatment, Comrade Kui Bi, former member of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee and former chairman of the Fourth Regional CPPCC Committee, died of a sudden heart attack at the age of 82 in Hohhot City at 1640 on 7 February. Comrade Kui Bi of Monggol nationality, was a native of Tumd Left Banner of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. He joined the CYL in 1924 and was admitted into the party in 1925. [Proclamation issued by the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee on 8 February] [Excerpts] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 86 SK] /12232

CSO: 4005/481

SHAANXI RADIO ON DRAWING LESSONS FROM WEINAN CASE

HK060703 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Station contributing commentator's article: "A Negative Example Which Serves as a Lesson, Sets People Thinking"]

[Excerpts] On the occasion of his son's wedding, (Gao Yaoheng), director of the Weinan City Labor and Personnel Bureau, took advantage of his power to drag in a lot of people, gave an extravagant dinner, and exported betrothal gifts. He corrupted party style and party and government disciplinary actions were taken against him. This is a typical negative example which serves as a lesson, in the current rectification of party style, which sets people thinking.

(Gao Yaoheng's) case of violating discipline disclosed that certain corrupt phenomena have actually existed in some of our leadership organs. The great majority of cadres in our party and government organs at all levels are good. However, we must see that various unhealthy trends exist among a small number of party members and leading cadres in some departments and units. These problems have impaired the machinery of the party, adversely affected the relations between the party and the masses, and corrupted the general mood of society.

Our party has laid great stress on correcting party style and strictly enforcing party discipline because this is a big problem which has a bearing on the destiny of the party in power. The masses understand and appraise party on the basis of the activities of our party organizations, the performances of every party member, and whether or not the party's line, principles, and policies represent their basic interests. If our party members lack lofty ideals, iron discipline, and the spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people and if they then have the decadent work style of taking advantage of power to pursue private ends, using public office for private gain, and pursuing bureaucratism, our party will be divorced from the masses and disappoint them and will not be able to accomplish the historical duties it shoulders.

Whether party style is good or bad will have a very great effect on economic construction. If we are not determined to achieve the basic improvement of party style and allow unhealthy trends to spread, it will conversely affect economic construction as a whole. Therefore, when we embark on four socialist modernizations, we must grasp construction on the one hand and grasp party discipline and the legal system on the other. If we grasp only one of them, it will not work.

When we grasp party style, we must indulge in less idle talk and do more practical work. Leadership organs at all levels must organize vigorous groups to clearly investigate several big and serious cases and to severely deal with them. We must rectify work style of leadership organs at all levels well.

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NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

RALLY HELD CORRECTING PARTY WORK STYLE--In the morning of 3 February, Xian City Discipline Inspection Committee held a rally commending more than 100 advanced collectives and individuals who have done well in correcting party work style. (Yu Jide), deputy secretary of Xian City CPC Committee, made a speech at the rally. He put forward requirements for a fundamental change for the better this year in the party work style. He stresses that through the practice of handling major cases, Xian City should set an example for the province in the areas of correcting party work style. [Text] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Feb 86 HK] /12858

CSO: 4005/498

TAIPEI-MANILA RELATIONS EXPECTED TO GROW

OW241324 Taipei LIEN HO PAI in Chinese 16 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] A person of the diplomatic circle pointed out yesterday that with Philippine President Marcos continuing to be in office, the substantive relations which have already been developed between China and the Philippines are expected to grow steadily. Since the economic situation of the Philippines is not very well, there would be no increase within a short period in the economic exchange and trade volume between the two countries, but we will gear up the ongoing program of assisting the Philippines in developing agriculture and fisheries on the principle of strengthening friendship between the two countries.

The Philippines established diplomatic relations with the Chinese communist regime in June 1975 during President Marcos' term of office. Following the severance of diplomatic relations between our country and the Philippines, commercial representative offices were established on each other's side to carry on the substantive relations between the two countries. It is learned that our country persently maintains close substantive ties with the Philippines and there are unimpeded channels for high-level contacts between the two countries. Ramos, the late Philippine representative of China, said openly last year that his government had consented to granting some diplomatic immunities to our representative office in the Philippines.

This diplomatic observer pointed out that the turbulent situation in the Philippines would not affect the Sino-Philippine relations. In view of the Marcos administration's consistent friendliness toward the Chinese people in that country, it is expected that the overseas Chinese there will continue to maintain their harmonious relations with the Philippine government during Marcos' next term of office, he added.

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BRIEFS

CABINET OPPOSES LOCAL AUTONOMY LAW--Taipei, 3 Mar (CNA)--At present, it is still inappropriate for the government to enact a provincial and county self-government law because the nation is still in an extraordinary situation, the Executive Yuan said Monday. In a written reply to Legislator Cheng Yu-cheng concerning the enactment of a law governing the nation's local governments, the yuan said it is impossible for the government to draft a local self-government law that is applicable to all provinces of the Chinese nation because most parts of China are still occupied by the Chinese Communists. The yuan indicated that it would be wholly improper to pass a law that does not apply to all local governments equally. In spite of the difficulties it faces, the yuan said, the government is still doing its best to fulfill the ideals of local autonomy in the Taiwan area according to various regulations it has worked out over the past years. The yuan said the enacting of an autonomy law is not as simple as some people might think because it involves many complicated issues, such as measuring basic political and economic conditions in all provinces in mainland China. Before constitutional rule is implemented throughout China, the government believes that it is better not to enact a local autonomy law, it said. /Text/ /Taipei CNA in English 0244 GMT 4 Mar 86 OW/ 12228

CABINET ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH--Taipei, 3 Mar (CNA)--The government has always been tolerant to any comments and never interferred with those activities allowed by the law, the Executive Yuan said Monday in a statement. The government has also long shown high respect for the freedom of speech. Any person can appeal against the government units if he thinks that a publication has been improperly handled, the executive body said, replying to a written interpellation by Legislator Cheng Yu-cheng. The current regulations governing publications in the Taiwan area during the period of the enforcement of martial law have been enacted in accordance with Art 11 of the Martial Law, the Yuan said. The regulations are required because of the national situation. They are aimed at checking infiltration of communist thoughts and their cultural pollution here, it said. All the efforts are to maintain national security, promote social order and secure the people's wellbeing, the Yuan said. /Text/ /Taipei CNA in English 0236 GMT 4 Mar 86 OW/ 12228

CSO: 4000/184

BRIEFS

PRC DEFECTOR ALLEGEDLY QUESTIONED--Hong Kong, 3 Mar (AFP)--U.S. military officers in Seoul have been pumping a Chinese defector there for Chinese and North Korean military intelligence, it was reported here Monday. The defector, Chinese Air Force Lt Col Chen Baochung, landed his MiG-19 fighter plane in the South Korean capital on 21 February and requested asylum in a third country. "U.S. Military Headquarters in South Korea on Friday asked to 'borrow' Chen Baochung (for questioning), and the request was granted by the South Korean military," the pro-Taiwan HONGKONG TIMES said here, quoting sources in Seoul. The sources said Mr Chen was believed to have military intelligence about northeastern China and to "understand" part of North Korea's defense operations, the report said. It also said Mr Chen had fled China with 57 "extremely valuable military surveillance photographs." Mr Chen has indicated a desire to go to nationalist-run Taiwan, Beijing's political rival, the HONGKONG TIMES said. China, meanwhile, has asked Seoul for the return of both the jet and its pilot. No decisions have been announced so far by the South Korean Government regarding the incident. /Text/ /Hong Kong AFP in English 0843 GMT 3 Mar 86 HK/ 12228

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END